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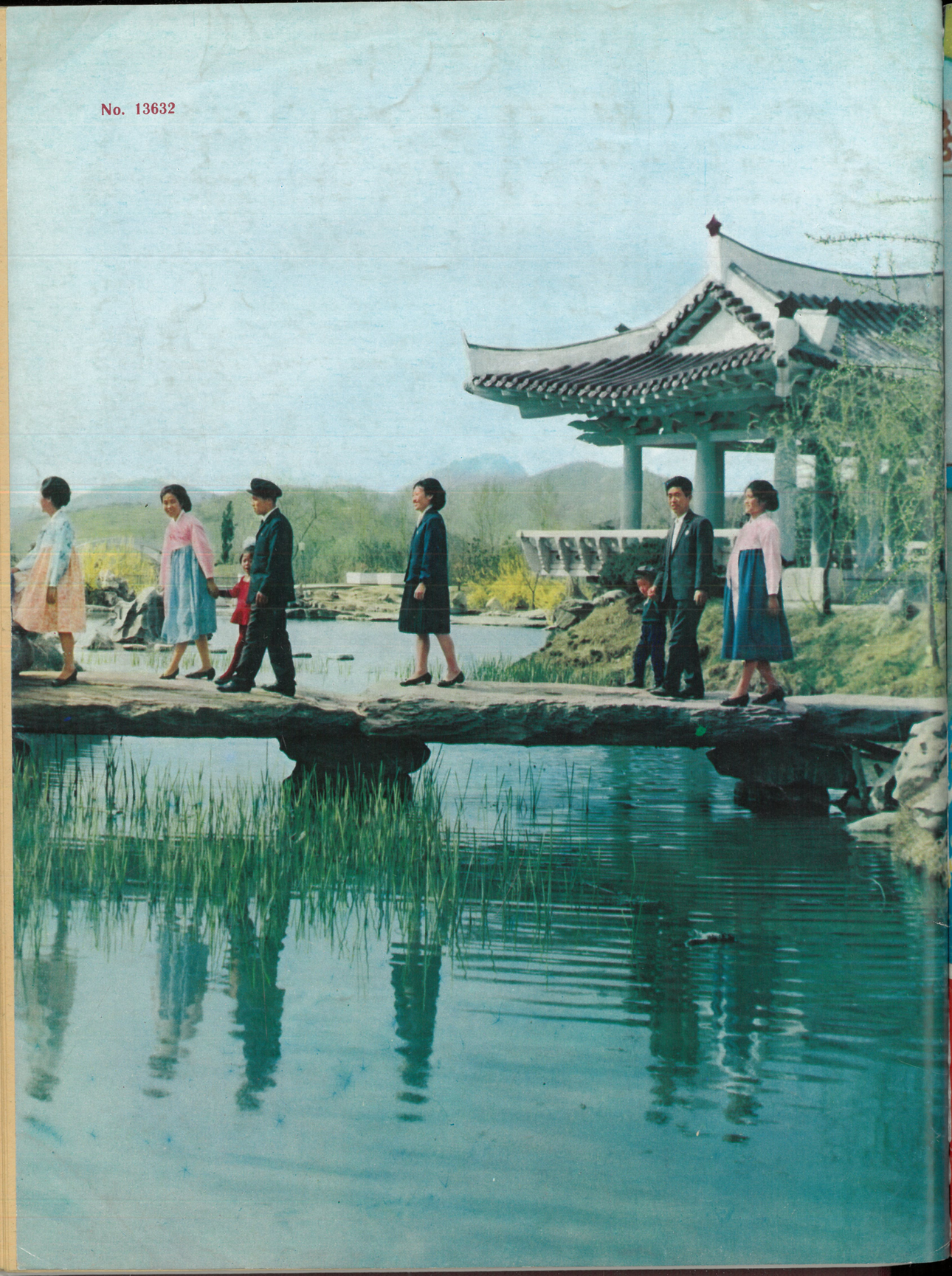

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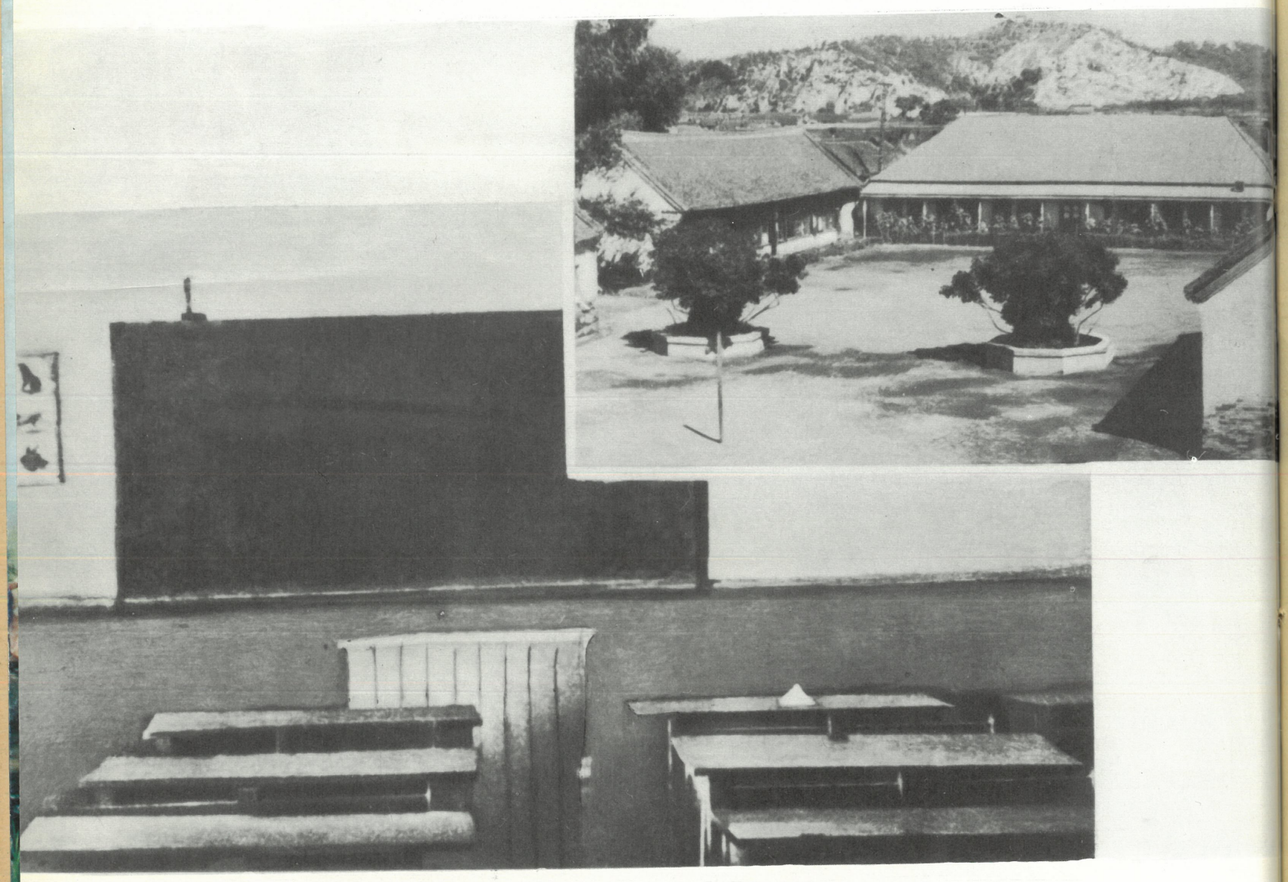
Women OF KOREA

No.3 (87) 1980



The Yuwen Middle School in Jilin where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attended (above) and its classroom where he studied (below).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was enrolled at the Yuwen Middle School in Jilin from January 1927 to autumn 1929 and conducted his energetic revolutionary activities.

Women of KOREA

No. 3 (87) 1980

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

CONTENTS

First Immortal Revolutionary Hymn "Star of Korea" 2
"...Let's Emancipate Peasants from Toilsome Labour" 4
The Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 6
"If You...Worry about Your Home..., You Cannot Make Revolution" 10
Is the Mountain Higher Than Mt. Paekdu-san? . 30
Pyongyang Maternity Hospital 12
"Working Masses Are the Subject of History" 15
Magnificent Vistas 16
"Brilliant Example of Building an Independent State" . 16
"DPRK Is Paradise Really Comfortable to Live in" . . 17
Standard-bearer of Devotion 18
Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement 20
"Korean People Are United Closely around Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" 29
Working People Are Being Freed from Arduous Labour 31
Brilliant Change in Industrial Labour 31
Agriculture Entering a New Age of Industrialization and Modernization 32
For the Sake of a Woman's Life 35
Burden of Household Chores and Women's Emancipation 36
An Army of One Million Intellectuals 38
Public Health Policy for Benefit of People 39
At Changgwangwon Health Centre 41
Tax-free Country 43
A Weaver's Mind 44
Songdowon—Recreation Centre for People . . . 45
Living Allowance Increases While Commodity Prices Go Down 46
South Korea—"Hotbed of Disease" 46
"Politics Remains Unchanged" 47
30th Anniversary of June 1 International Children's Day Celebrated 48

Front Cover:

"Our workteam gets into the papers."

Back Cover:

Working people enjoy a pleasant time of recreation at the Kangan Park, Pyongyang

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Ko/P/Sc

First Immortal Revolutionary Hymn

"Star of Korea"

The first revolutionary hymn dedicated to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung by young Korean fighters and members of revolutionary organizations during the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—the second half of the 1920s—has been unearthed recently and sung widely by our working people. It is the "Star of Korea".

It is of great significance that the hymn composed and spread at the dawn of our revolution has come to life again today, over half a century later, when our people's loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guiding star and great sun of the nation, is intense as never before.

Now singing this immortal hymn, our people are eager to know how this song was composed.

The great leader set out on the road of revolution in his early age. He formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union at Huadian in 1926 and declared the new start of the Korean revolution under the banner of independence, and moved the theatre of his revolutionary activities to Jilin. From then his name resounded as an outstanding revolutionary leader.

For his profound, clear-cut theory, genius, penetrating insight, keen judgment, lofty virtues and remarkable broad-mindedness his fame spread widely at home and abroad like a legend. His august name was engraved on the memory of people as a star of hope.

People said: "Our Korea is now under a lucky star"; "The morning star has appeared in the dark sky. It means that day dawns." These words expressed the joy and emotion of our people who had the great leader and spread from mouth to mouth like a legend.

Comrade Kim Hyok was a young fighter who became a faithful soldier of the great leader at the historical turning point when our Juche revolutionary cause started and he was the editor-in-chief of the revolutionary magazine "Bolshevik" founded by the leader. He composed the immortal revolutionary hymn "Star of Korea" fully reflecting the cherished desire, joy and emotion of our people.

He was a talented poet and composer. He chanted:

The morning star appeared in Korea's
night sky
And shines brightly over the land of
three thousand *ri*
The day will dawn on the down-trodden
Korea
We 20 millions look up at the
morning star

Really, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung was the morning star and sun of Korea.

The morning star and great sun, that appeared for the first time in the 5,000-year-long history of our people, dispersing the darkness, deeply touched the heart of the revolutionary poet.

But it was not only with his personal urge for creation or his talent as a composer that the poet composed the hymn.

Each word and tune were a noble expression of the great jubilance, pledge and hope only the people could have, who, after a bitter life of disgrace and humiliation, entered upon the bright road of struggle. He sang:

In the dark, dark night sky
We see our groaning country
We will not break our revolutionary
pledge
We 20 millions look up at the
morning star

The night sky over Korea was pitch-dark, gloomy and suffocating like a grave. But, the morning star appeared, the star of hope, lifting the veil of darkness in the night sky.

Seeing the morning star, the great revolutionary leader, all the fellow countrymen and young fighters had an iron will to fight for the revolution to the end with single-hearted loyalty to him.

The revolutionary poet reflected in the hymn the ardent desire of those young revolutionaries who had realized through the arduous revolutionary struggle that respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great and wise leader and wanted to have him as their revolutionary leader, the centre of unity in the revolutionary ranks.

Indeed, the immortal revolutionary hymn "Star of Korea" was a song of praise and adoration to the great leader, a lasting masterpiece born of the loftiest loyalty displayed by the young fighters at the dawn of our revolution.

Even today, more than half a century later, episodes about the perfectly pure loyalty of young fighters and members of the revolutionary organizations to him at the time move our hearts like a most beautiful poem.

The great leader learned that the poet was working on the hymn, and dissuaded him against it, but in vain. The poet and other young fighters composed it and widely spread it among people as dictated by their faith.

"Let's hold Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and be true to him!"—this was their oath in their struggle and the revolutionary banner upheld by them in whatever adversity.

Though still young and little experienced in struggle, they were genuine revolutionaries who knew well that they should be loyal to their revolutionary leader and thoroughly guard him. In the early days of their struggle, they had to march more than 80 km a day. For the young General Comrade Kim Il Sung leading the van in such arduous march, they decided to make only him use a horse. And they always guarded him with their lives even in the difficult circumstances where every step claimed their lives.

They did not know when they would succeed in the revolution.

But they faithfully followed him and closely united around him, with a clean conscience expecting no honour and fame, with a lofty revolutionary morality that they would never break their oath to him in whatever adversity.

They readily risked their lives to carry out their revolutionary tasks assigned by him and never hesitated to give their youth and lives to keep the secrets of the revolutionary organization.

The revolutionary poet Comrade Kim Hyok was one of such faithful vanguard and readily gave his life for the revolution guided by him.

Once he was in Haerbin to execute a revolutionary task given by the great leader. The enemy surrounded all of a sudden the house where he was. There was no escape. He thought a revolutionary should not be arrested by the enemy. He fell from the third floor of the house. Thus he remained true to the revolution to the last moment of his heroic death and did not break the revolutionary pledge and was confident that "the dawn will come to the down-trodden Korea," as he chanted in the hymn.

Because they had the great leader and those young fighters boundlessly faithful to him our people could have that immortal revolutionary hymn which reflected their burning desire to respect and follow him to the end already in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

The hymn went on:

The heinous Japanese marauders
will be forced out
And the star will be brighter over
our land
Then, Korea, we shall sing the
song of freedom
We 20 millions look up at the
morning star

At last came the day which the young revolutionaries of Korea had waited for, looking up at the morning star in the night sky in the second half of the ordeal-crowded 1920s.

The great leader answered fully the unanimous desire of the young fighters and our people. He led the arduous revolutionary struggle of half a century to victory, liberated our people from the age-old backwardness and poverty once and for all and built on this land a new socialist Korea, dignified, rich and strong.

The revolutionary hymn which was sung as a sole song of hope in the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule is now dearly loved by our people who live happily and work in the paradise built by the great leader.

This song appeals so much to the hearts of our people, because it represents at a high ideological and artistic level the unanimous desire of the Korean people to hold respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the great leader of the Korean revolution and their liberator and faithfully follow him.

The words of the song are plain, free from affectation and exaggeration, and describe truthfully the eager desire of our people. Its music is soft, artless, realistic, and emotional and solemn as a hymn.

Singing this immortal revolutionary song aloud, our people will be loyal forever to the great leader and the glorious Party as the young fighters were in the past.

"...Let's Emancipate Peasants from Toilsome Labour"

Looking at the green rice plants swaying in the paddy fields, I was sunk in deeper thought of the profound favour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung extended to our co-op farm.

It happened one day in early January of 1973 soon after I took up my work as chairman of a farm management board.

That day the great leader called at our village to have talks with the junior cadres of the farm for hours. And he showed big solicitude for our farm and told us in detail what we should do.

An episode of seven years ago is fresh in my memory.

On that day the great leader held a consultative meeting with our junior cadres and inquired of us one by one about the actual conditions of the farm as a whole and about farming matters.

Then, the fatherly leader asked a woman: **"Is weeding more easier to you? Or rice-transplanting? Which is harder for you?"**

Without reserve she spoke her bosom plainly: "Rice-transplantation is laborious, indeed. But it's rather preferable because we can finish it quickly by united efforts. Weeding a paddy-field, however, is more toilsome, for women have to do it over a long period of time."

The fatherly leader said that if they pulled weeds by hands how could they endure the ache in their hands, and continued to speak quietly in a subdued voice:

"I've introduced mechanization into even plucking a fowl lest women should suffer a pain in their hands. Manual weeding is not a simple matter."

His touching words were permeated, in fact, with warm affection.

The fatherly leader values and loves our people so much. He felt heartsore for the toilsome farming of our peasants and supplied them with many farm machines for weeding long ago. Still, he gave great anxiety to weeding paddy fields which was not yet mechanized in the rural areas.

That day the great leader showed us another magnanimous favour so that several tractors, lorries, trailing farm machines and much agricultural chemicals and fertilizers might be sent to our farm.

Putting off his supper, he kept up a long conversation. Then, firmly grasping the hands of a mechanized workteam head, he emphasized:

"Now, you assist me and I help you and let's emancipate the peasants from toilsome labour."

For freeing our peasants from arduous work as early as possible, the great leader opened a broad avenue of rural mechanization even in an out-of-the-way place among the mountains.

"Fatherly leader, I heartily wish you a long life and good health!" I made a polite bow to the fatherly leader, representing the unanimous desire of our co-op farmers.

The fatherly leader warmly gripped my hands again and received my greeting of earnest wishes. He stressed: **"Now you wish my longevity, but good farming alone will enable me to enjoy a long life and make the country's economic life plentiful."**

The great leader finds his joy in the happiness of our people. After leaving our village, he called a Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and took wise measures to accelerate the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

The great leader is always among the people. In autumn of that year, he made another visit to our village and gave high praise to our excellent farming.

For the sake of affording today's success to our peasants, he gave energetic guidance without sleeping and resting and showed infinite love and benefit for us. Yet, he returned all successes and pleasure to us. The moment, I could not restrain my surging emotions out of the keenest delight, excitement and overflowing happiness.

That day, too, the fatherly leader shared the joy of bumper harvest with our peasants for a long while. And he gave benefit to our Unjon County sending 100 tractors again.

Basking in his warm loving care, our countryside has liquidated the centuries-old backwardness and greeted a new era of modernization and scientification of agriculture, and our peasants have become the cultured socialist agricultural working people doing their jobs with ease and pleasantly.

Kim Yong Wol,
Chairman of Management Board of the Posok Co-op Farm, Unjon County, North Pyongan Province

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at the Suhung Co-op Farm, Hamju County

The Fourth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in last April under the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted "The Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and issued an ordinance on enforcing it as from April 5, 1980.

The Public Health Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Chapter I. Basic Principles of Public Health

Article 1. Public health service in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a worthy and honourable revolutionary work to protect the lives and promote the health of people, the masters of nature and society and the most precious beings in the world, and to enable all the working people to enjoy sound health and longevity and contribute actively to the accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause.

Article 2. With the establishment of the most advanced public health system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the people's centuries-old desire to live long in good health without worries about medical treatment has been materialised splendidly.

The system of complete and universal free medical service in our country is firmly ensured by the solid independent national economy and the State's popular health policy.

The State further consolidates and develops the system of universal free medical service.

Article 3. The basis of socialist medicine is prophylaxis.

In public health service the State firmly pursues the policy of prophylactic medicine that applies the principle of socialist medicine.

Article 4. The State develops the Juche-based medical science and technique and fully secures material and technical conditions and media needed for public health service so as to constantly modernise and scientise medical treatment and prevention.

Article 5. The State trains health workers in a planned way and develops them to be the true servants of the people by continually enhancing their ideological consciousness and technical level.

Article 6. In the direction and management of public health service the State carries through the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method whereby the superiors help their subordinates and give priority to political work so as to arouse their voluntary zeal and creativity.

Article 7. The State gives free medical service to the foreign exiles who have struggled for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism or for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits and their children and takes care of their health.

Article 8. The State constantly develops scientific and technical interchanges and cooperation in the health spheres with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

Chapter II. The System of Complete and Universal Free Medical Service

Article 9. The State provides every citizen with the benefits of complete free medical service.

The workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of citizens have the right to free medical treatment.

All medical services are completely free.

1. All medicines provided by medical establishments to the patients including the outpatients are free.

2. All services for patients such as diagnoses, experiments, tests, treatment, operations, sick calls, treatment and meals at hospital are free of charge.

3. Medical services for the working people's recuperation are free and the travel expenses to and from the places of recuperation are borne by the State or cooperative organisations.

4. Assistance in delivery is free.

5. Health checkups, health consultations, preventive vaccinations and other prophylactic medical services are free.

Article 10. The State gives deep concern and care to the protection of the health of women and children.

The State gives special benefits to a woman who bears more than a child at once and her children and assumes the whole responsibility for rearing the children who have no one to take care of them.

Article 11. The State gives special concern and care to the preservation of the health of revolutionary fighters, families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, disabled soldiers and dependants of the People's Army personnel.

Article 12. The State assumes the care of those who have lost work ability, chronic invalids who have no caretakers, and aged patients, so that they fully enjoy free medical treatment.

Article 13. Patients and women on maternity leave and their dependants are given provisions, subsidies and shares. Their provisions, subsidies and shares are borne by the State and social and cooperative organisations.

Article 14. The State rationally distributes and modernises people's hospitals and clinics in towns, farm villages, factories and enterprises, fishing villages, lumbermen's settlements, builds specialised hospitals such as maternity and children's hospitals and specialised sanatoria in different places and continually raises the level of specialised medical services so that the people receive treatment anywhere at any time without inconveniences.

Article 15. In order to ensure Korean medical treatment handed down as a national tradition, the State expands the network of this treatment and makes sure that medical establishments widely introduce Korean methods of treatment based on modern medical diagnosis.

Article 16. The State builds many modern facilities for recuperation in the areas which have hot springs and spas and good climates so that the people are better benefited by the recuperation through natural factors.

Chapter III. Protection of Health in Accordance with the Policy of Prophylactic Medicine

Article 17. The State regards it as a main duty in its activity to take measures to prevent the people from being affected by disease and directs efforts first and foremost to prophylaxis in public health work.

Article 18. Health and other agencies, enterprises and organisations should strengthen hygienic propaganda and education so that the people participate voluntarily in hygienic work, protect and look after their health in a scientific way and prevent diseases.

Article 19. Creating and preserving hygienic living and work environments is an important guarantee for the carrying out of the policy of prophylactic medicine.

Health and other agencies, enterprises, organisations and citizens should strictly abide by the hygienic regulations made by the State and carry out vigorous hygienic activities through a mass movement so as to keep the streets, villages, homes and work places clean and thoroughly establish cultured practices in daily life and productive activity.

Article 20. Agencies and enterprises should distribute and construct and take good care of the working people's dwelling houses, cultural and welfare facilities and public installations in keeping with hygienic requirements so as to protect the people's health.

Article 21. The State prevents pollution in all spheres of the national economy in order to protect living environment.

Factories, enterprises and agencies concerned should plant and create many roadside trees and lawns and make sure that the atmosphere, rivers and streams and land are not contaminated by harmful gases and other matters.

Article 22. Factories, enterprises and agen-

cies concerned should secure labour protection supplies, including nutritives, and the hygiene protection instruments and regularly conduct preventive activities so as to prevent all industrial diseases.

Article 23. Factories and enterprises concerned and public catering agencies should strictly observe the hygienic regulations laid down by the State in making and handling foodstuffs and other products.

Article 24. State agencies and social and cooperative organisations concerned should satisfactorily supply nutritives and, particularly, vitamins and growth accelerators necessary for the health and development of children.

Creches and kindergartens should take good care of the nutrition and hygiene of the children in accordance with scientific principles.

Article 25. The State popularises physical culture and constantly promotes the health and physical strength of the people.

Schools, agencies, enterprises and organisations should popularise physical culture and make it part of the daily life of students and working people so that they harden their bodies and do not fall ill.

Article 26. The State takes thoroughgoing preventive measures against epidemics.

Health and other agencies, enterprises and organisations concerned should eliminate causes for the outbreak of epidemics, intensify sterilisation and take thoroughgoing measures of inoculation for the population.

Health and other agencies concerned should strengthen quarantine to prevent the infiltration of epidemics from foreign countries.

Article 27. The State consolidates and develops the section-doctor system, an advanced medical service system, whereby doctors take charge of definite districts and always visit their districts and take care of the health of the inhabitants and treat them on prophylactic lines.

Chapter IV. Juche-based Medical Science and Technique

Article 28. Medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should work preferentially for the solution of major scientific and technical problems arising in the treatment and prevention of diseases, while conducting researches into basic medical science in a far-sighted way.

Article 29. Health agencies and medical science research institutions should strengthen researches for the scientisation of Korean medicine so as to theoretically systematise and further develop traditional Korean medicine and folk remedies.

Article 30. Scientific research institutions concerned should accelerate research work for the mass-production of medicines and modern medical equipment and appliances suitable to our people's physical conditions by drawing on the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Article 31. Medical science research institutions and other agencies concerned should enlist health workers widely in medical science research and strengthen creative cooperation between medical scientists and health workers so as to steadily develop medical science and technique.

Article 32. The State builds up medical science research centres in the capital and provinces and provides them with adequate material and technical means and conditions needed for scientific research work.

Chapter V. Material Guarantees for Public Health Work

Article 33. The State develops both large pharmaceutical and medical-appliances industries under central authority and small and medium local ones, relying on the basis of the independent national economy.

Article 34. Agencies, factories and enterprises concerned should produce and supply medicines and medical appliances in a planned way to satisfy the demands of developing public health work.

Article 35. Agencies, factories and enterprises concerned should specialise in the production of medicines and medical appliances, steadily improve their quality and guarantee their cultured packing.

Article 36. The State builds up herbal medicine production centres and ensures that all agencies, enterprises, organisations and citizens participate widely in the cultivation and collection of medicinal herbs.

Agencies that produce herbal medicines and other agencies concerned should protect and propagate resources of traditional Korean medicines abundant in the country and harvest them in a planned way.

Article 37. Agencies and enterprises concerned should build modern facilities for the production of mineral water at famous spas and satisfy the people's demands for mineral water.

Chapter VI. Health Workers, the True Servants of the People

Article 38. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health workers are engineers of human lives and honourable revolutionaries who enable all the people to participate actively in socialist construction in good health.

Health workers should be the people's true servants who devote their all to the work of protecting the people's lives and promoting their health, with a high sense of honour and responsibility for their duties.

Article 39. Health workers should equip themselves firmly with the Juche idea and constantly revolutionise and working-classise themselves.

Article 40. Health workers should vigorously develop the devoted-service movement to take loving care of patients like their own kith and kin and treat them with all their talents and hearts.

Article 41. Health workers should play both the role of doctors who disseminate hygienic knowledge and treat patients and the role of propagandist-educators who unite the people around the Workers' Party of Korea.

Article 42. Health workers should constantly enrich their scientific and technical knowledge, strengthen the system of collective discussion in medical activities, and strictly observe definite technical rules and norms of action.

Article 43. Health workers who protect the life and health of man enjoy high respect and love of the people.

The State confers honourary titles to those health workers who have distinguished themselves in public health service, and gives them various favours.

Chapter VII. Health Agencies and Their Direction and Management

Article 44. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea health agencies are popular agencies that protect the lives and promote the health of the people, the masters of the State and society, so as to guarantee their happy lives and satisfactory social activities.

Article 45. Health agencies include establishments for medical treatment and prevention such as hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, hygienic prevention centres, and quarantine stations, as well as medicaments supply and management agencies and medicaments inspection agencies.

Article 46. The State directs and manages public health service through all government bodies and health administration agencies.

Government bodies and health administration agencies at all levels should organise and direct in a responsible way the work of thoroughly executing the State's public health policy and health law regulations.

Article 47. Personnel of health administration agencies should regularly go down to lower units as required by the Chongsan-ri method and acquaint themselves with their state of affairs, help solve their problems, and give priority to political work so that health workers work well for treatment and prevention.

Article 48. In the direction and management of public health service government bodies and health administration agencies at all levels should induce health workers to exhibit their collective wisdom and initiative, strengthen technical guidance to them and thoroughly establish the medical supply system, in conformity with the requirements of the Taean work system.

Article 49. Public health service concerns the whole of the nation and society.

All agencies, enterprises, organisations and citizens should take an active part in the worthwhile work to further consolidate and develop the advanced system of public health service established in our country and carry through the policy of prophylactic medicine.

Kang Ban Sok gives encouragement to the soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army founded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

"If You ...Worry about Your Home..., You Cannot Make Revolution"

Kang Ban Sok, mother of the respected and beloved leader and an outstanding guide of the Korean women's movement, wholeheartedly supported her son's revolutionary cause of national liberation and people's freedom and emancipation.

April 25, 1932 was a supremely happy day to her, because the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (AJPGA), the first revolutionary armed force of our country, was founded which the mother had so much longed and waited for.

With great pleasure she rendered active assistance to the work of the new-born AJPGA that was founded by her son.

However, she got seriously ill and kept her bed after following a thorny path of revolution over a long period of years.

The great leader organized an expeditionary force for south Manchuria and was making preparations for departure, when he received that bad news.

But he said no word as if he had forgotten his family affairs.

One day his men advised him earnestly to call on his ailing mother before setting out

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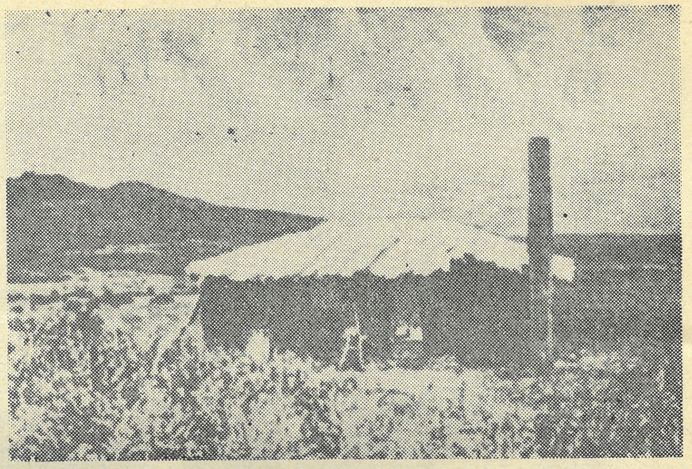
The house in Xiaoshahe, Antu County, where Mother Kang Ban Sok stayed to the end of her life while carrying on her revolutionary activities



☆

on a long journey. So he visited her at Xiaoshahe, taking with him one *mal* (approximately 15.88 quarts) of millet his men bought.

His mother was so delighted with an unexpected visit of her dear son. At the sight of worn figure of the mother, he felt anxiety far from joy. She was in a critical condition beyond his imagination. Household was in reduced circumstances, too. But, his mother spoke not a single word about it.

The great leader lowered his head all the more because her lofty spirit came home to him.

Reading her son's mind, the mother said in a gentle yet stern voice: "If you, a revolutionary, worry about your home like this, you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person...," she paused for a while and resumed: "If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things? You are going to build larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act in this way? It seems to me that what you have done is wrong... If you want to carry on revolution, you should forget family affairs already..."

These words reflected the nobility of her mind putting the revolution before herself.

Hearing the mother's sharp words, the great leader made up his mind to leave the house.

It was on the night of the day before his departure for a long rugged path of revolution. Out of the warm love for her son and earnest desire to give even a little help to his revolutionary work, she spoke precious words for him for a long while saying she would recover from illness on the day when he smashed the Japs and liberated the country.

On the morning of his departure she handed him the carefully kept money, 20 *won*, saying "A man must always have money in his pocket to use in time of urgent need."

The money had been saved penny by penny by his sick mother who worked hard laundering and sewing for others while going without meals sometimes.

It symbolized her deep affection for her son and her eager desire to support his cause of revolution staying with him at all times.

In spite of her sickness, the mother went far to see him off.

He could not notice that it was her last farewell.

Having returned from the south Manchurian expedition, the great leader dropped in at his house in Xiaoshahe again. But his dear mother had passed away already.

She had surmounted the hardships of all kinds in the eager hope of national liberation, and looked forward to victorious future with bright countenance while traversing the rugged path of revolution following her husband. She devoted her all energies and noble hearts to bringing up her son to be the sun of the nation and a great revolutionary and upheld his revolutionary cause.

In her last moments, she put great trust in his son and wished him success in the course of the country's liberation, leaving a will that if the villainous enemies remained in Korea and he returned without gaining national independence he should not be allowed to remove her grave.

Engraving her heart-rending will on his memory, the great leader made a passionate determination to achieve the country's liberation without fail.

Bearing her lofty aspiration for the national liberation and the people's happiness in his mind, the great leader cleared the path scores of thousands of miles through bloody battles against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the country by smashing them in the long run. Then, he set up the socialist system in this land and splendidly built up a people's paradise good to live in.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sees the latest medical appliances at the newly-built Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

—Another Great Benefit Bestowed upon Our Women and People—

THE Pyongyang Maternity Hospital has been built near the scenic Taedong-gang River.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

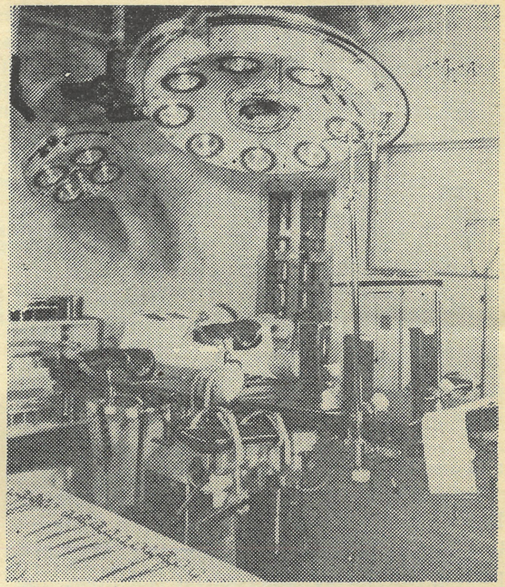
"Steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the Republic. As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make every effort to raise the people's material and cultural standards."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has been devoting his all to the people's freedom and welfare, mapped out a radiant project to build a huge maternity hospital in Pyongyang, and the glorious Party shaped a policy to quickly construct the hospital in modern style on the highest level upholding the respected and beloved leader's lofty intention, and gave wise guidance in its realisation.

In hearty response to the great leader's plan and the Party's guidance our resourceful construction workers have excellently completed it in a short period of nine months in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign.

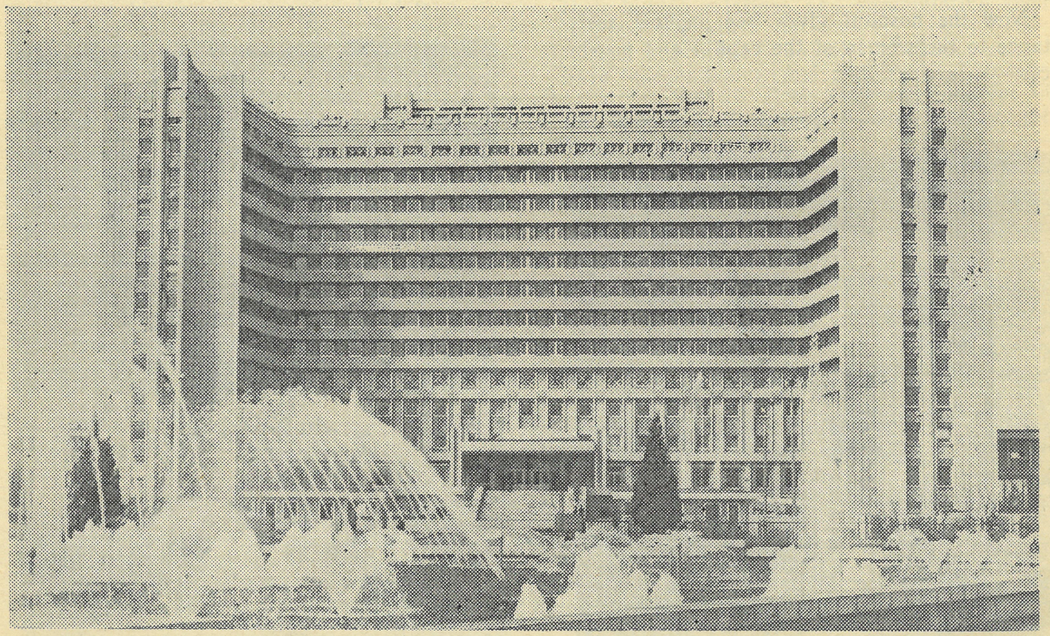
The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is a 2,000 odd roomed up-to-date hospital with a total floor space of over 60,000 square metres.

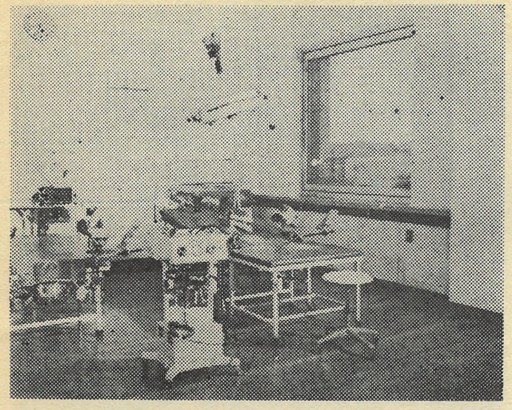
The hospital has the main technical departments such as obstetrics, pediatrics for newborn babies, gynecology and that of traditional Korean medicine. Special-purpose therapeutical facilities are made up of the latest medical apparatuses and appliances. The hospital is also equipped well with various sorts of subsidiary installations for physiotherapy and functional diagnosis by electron medical instruments and for diagnosis by X rays and isotopes as well as for hydropathy, mud bath



Part of an operating room

A partial view of the magnificent Pyongyang Maternity Hospital



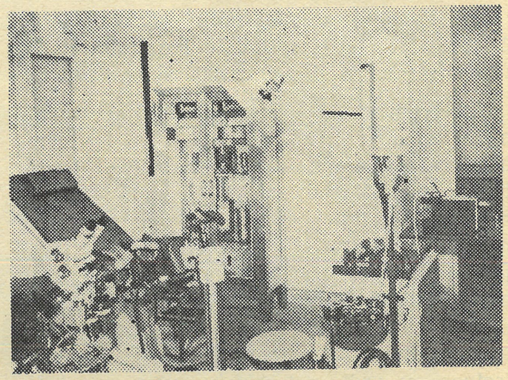


A delivery room furnished with up-to-date medical facilities

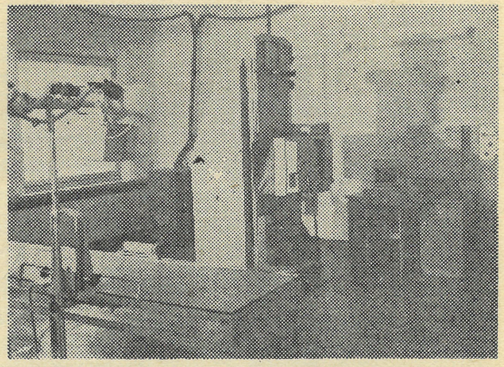
and sweating bath treatments.

In March last the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital previous to its opening. After inspecting its inside and outside facilities, the great leader was heartily satisfied with the fact that everything was provided excellently. That day he said that medical assistance should be given to all our women at this maternity hospital, and gave highly important instructions which would serve as a guideline in managing the hospital and improving health work.

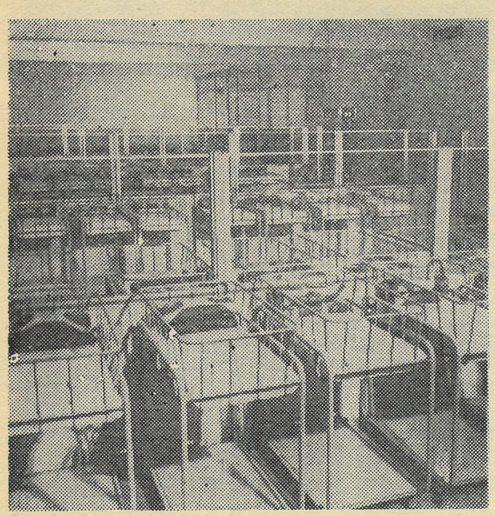
Now the hospital gives free medical assistance to the women of the capital and provinces.



Obstetric and gynaecologic examining room installed with precision medical instruments



An X-ray room



Babies' room

"The masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive power of social progress. The history of mankind is the history of the struggle of the working masses for independence; the creative activities of the popular masses underlie the development of history and the social movement."

KIM IL SUNG

"Working Masses Are the Subject of History"

Kawahara Keiichi, Japan

Social progress is attained through the movement of realizing with creative activity the independent wish to live as a master, freed from subjugation, and it is the working masses who directly participate in this movement.

It is because they have direct interest in and demand for social progress which would enhance their position and role and because they are directly engaged in the development of the social productive forces and the creation of mental culture.

The reactionary exploiting class is men, but it cannot become the basic factor—the subject advancing society and history. It is because the reactionary exploiting class is not a class of creating things but a class of plundering things created by the popular masses and a class interested in hindering social progress and historical advance to defend its position as the plunderer. With its own axe to grind, it brings misfortunes on the working masses. When the latter grows strong to advance history the former tries to turn back the wheel of history, employing every description of vicious methods, violent and inhuman.

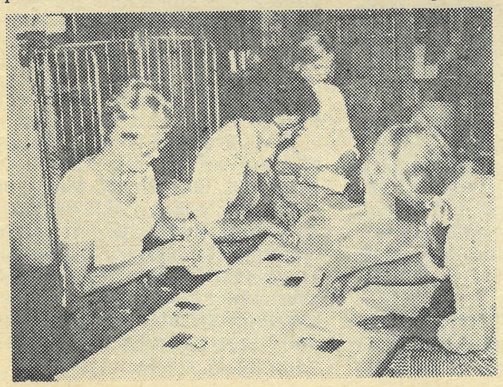
How then could the reactionary exploiting class creating nothing come to emerge on the stage of history? It was because the working masses, the subject of history, had low independent consciousness and creative capacity to remould nature and society. The masses of the people in that stage had feared natural phenomena and believed that their fate was shaped by God. A handful of people alone could discover laws governing natural phenomena or have some knowledge of botanical cultivation. Some people of this sort exercised their privilege and occupied the position of managing and ruling a society.

Availing themselves of that position, they gradually accumulated wealth and established religious authority to intensify their rule over the working masses. They stupefied the independent consciousness of the working masses and followed the line of only developing their own capacity for remaking nature, that is, the means of production. In that way they had hindered the working masses from combining their human relations and accumulating their political strength.

The reactionary exploiting class cannot have independent wishes and creative capacity at all; it has all along been the hinderer of the development of society and history, far from being its subject.

Hence, the basic factor wanting social progress and developing history is the working masses who are the very subject of history.

When the working masses are aware of their being the subject of history and come to fully display their creative capacity of transforming nature and society according to their independent wishes, they can regain their independent consciousness deprived of by the exploiting class and give full play to their creative capacity. At the same time, this is the course on which the working masses are winning their original position and role as masters of the world.



Foreign publishing workers bring out the classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Magnificent Vistas

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people had pushed energetically forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural and attained every goal of the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976) ahead of schedule.

Today our people vigorously advance towards the accomplishment of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) with high pride of victors.

In the new plan period industrial output will increase 2.2 times—the production of producer goods will increase 2.2 times and of consumer goods 2.1 times.

Fulfilling the new long-term plan will further epoch-making progress in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and provide all our people with a happier and more fruitful life in every field of politics, economy and culture.

Electricity	56,000-60,000 million kwh
Coal	70-80 million tons
Steel	7.4-8 million tons
Cement	12-13 million tons
Grain	10 million tons
Nonferrous Metals	1 million tons
Aquatic Products	3.5 million tons
Tideland Reclamation	100,000 *chongbo* (hectare)
Chemical Fertilizers	5 million tons
Engineering Products	5 million tons

"Brilliant Example of Building an Independent State"

—From Writings by Editorial Committee for Study of Kimilsungism in Japan—

IN the course of 30 years organizing and leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), President Kim Il Sung has accomplished gigantic achievements before mankind in the building of an independent State. With the establishment of the DPRK as the most typical independent State, he gave a model example of fine States for the first time in history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State representing the interests of all the Korean people."

What are the special features of the DPRK, a typical state of independence, that embodies the Juche idea?

Firstly, it is a society where independence, the life and soul of man, is brought to all-round realization, because the people are the genuine master of the country and the State serves the interests of the people thoroughly.

Secondly, it is the worthiest society where the people's struggle to transform nature and society grows faster with the enhancement of their independence.

Thirdly, it is a society of equality where human relations show true fraternity and comradeship based on independence.

Fourthly, it is a society where the principle of independence is applied to both internal and external activities while being independent in its relations with foreign countries and developing right relationship with all the nations that advocate independence.

Fifthly, it is a vivacious society where President Kim Il Sung gives wise guidance in all of these affairs and the President and people are united closely and only one red blood circulates through it.

It is impossible to describe the superiority of the DPRK in a few words. The more we learn it and the oftener we visit there, the deeper our understanding becomes.

Really, it has an unfathomable depth....

Besides having built up an independent socialist State in Korea, President Kim Il Sung put forward a comprehensive theory of State.

The originality of President Kim Il Sung's theory of State can be found in the fact that it is based on the philosophical principle of Juche that man is master of all things and decides everything. Only when it is erected on the philosophical principle of Juche can the theory of State formulate its complete system and a socialist State can also become a State thoroughly in the service of the people.

The Juche-motivated theory of State will be embodied more richly in the DPRK hereafter and serve as a philosophical guiding principle of State building throughout the world. Those popular States the world over will make better progress learning from the Juche idea and the experience of State building in Korea.

"DPRK Is Paradise Really Comfortable to Live in"

"What makes people call Korea a popular paradise? Her beautiful scenery and rich natural resources are not the sole reason. It is because of her benevolent socialist system that gives greatest importance to the working people and affords them every right, freedom and happiness.

"The state power of Korea is in the hands of the workers, peasants and the rest of the working people, and the whole national wealth belongs to the working people.

"The people have been freed from all kinds of exploitation and oppression once and for all. They fully exercise their independent right as masters of state power and the means of production.

"Formerly, the workers and peasants had suffered the contempt of the society and all sorts of hard toil, but now those people and their sons and daughters have become leading functionaries of the Party and the Government, directors of the factories and the chairmen of the co-op farm management board, and deputies to the people's assembly of all levels, directly participating in state administration and politics. They also become the Labour Heroes, People's Actors and doctors."

(From "People's Paradise", an article carried in Lebanese newspaper *Saut al Urubah*).

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a paradise really comfortable to live in. Pyongyang changed completely into a grand, beautiful and modern city in a short period after the war, and all localities of Korea are making equal progress.

"Thanks to the popular policies materialised by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the material and cultural standards of the people are rising day after day.

"In Korea, the state takes full responsibility for the livelihood of all people.

"While extensibly and radically improving the welfare of all working people, the state endeavours to gradually eliminate the difference in their living standards.

"Now the DPRK has become the first country free from tax in the world.

"The Korean people receive abundant benefits from the state for food, clothing and shelter.

"Every people in Korea is provided with a job by the state as he likes and enjoys the benefit of free medical care.

"The Korean education, science, literature, art and physical culture are attaining daily brilliant development on account of their embodiment of the great Juche idea."

(From Radio Upper Volta).

"An Oriental nation, Korea in the twentieth century has turned earthly paradise with modern civilization.

"The cultural backwardness due to the past Japanese imperialist colonial rule was removed and a socialist national culture is in its heyday.

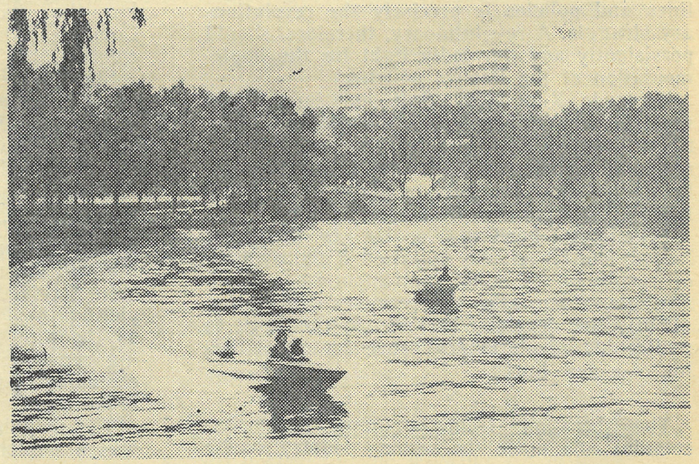
"The Korean education, literature and art have the fine revolutionary tradition established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

"They owe their triumphant progress to the great leader's Juche-based policy.

"The universal compulsory 11-year education and free education are in force in Korea. It shows that Korea's education is on the highest level in the world".

(From *Standard Afric*, a journal of Cameroons).

At the scenic Potonggang Pleasure Park



Comrade Kim Jong Suk has a talk with the peasants in Kangnam County, South Pyongan Province, to get an understanding of farming preparations in the countryside after agrarian reform

Standard-bearer of Devotion

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The struggle for carrying out the Party's lines and policies is precisely the revolutionary struggle. A revolutionary, therefore, should persistently and devotedly fight for the implementation of the Party's policies."

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, accomplished brilliant achievements and rendered distinguished services in the struggle for carrying out the lofty intention of the great leader.

Practising burning loyalty to the great leader, she tenaciously followed a thorny path of revolution in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Even after the country's liberation (1945), she devoted her all to the work to realize his revolutionary cause for the building of a new Korea.

* * *

The liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule made the whole country seethe with a vigorous struggle to build a new state.

The joy of national liberation was too much for the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk to control her surging emotion.

She had good reason for that. However tired out she was with the arduous march during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, she would rise to her feet again and again picturing to herself the day to greet national liberation under the guidance of the great leader.

That is why hers was so warm and earnest a mind to bring the great leader's lofty will into full bloom in this land.

In May 1946 the great leader proposed completing the Potong River improvement project as the first step of the grand nature-remaking movement and personally attended the ceremony to mark the start of the project and broke the ground.

The neighbourhood of the construction site was a wretched place of grudge where the poor had lived worse than the beasts of burden before the liberation, because it had suffered from a disasterous flood every year.

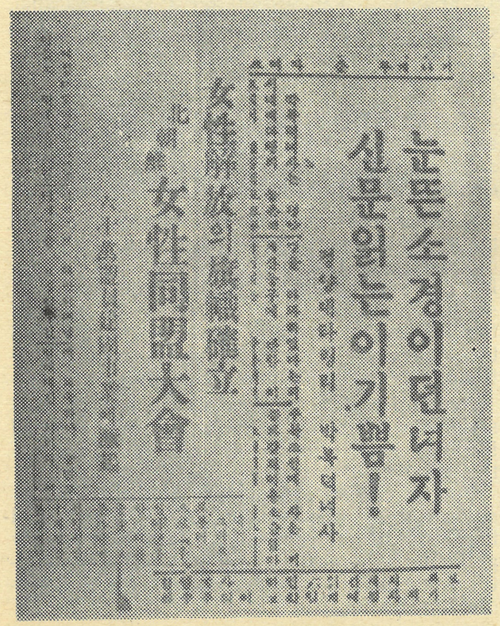
She, more than anyone else, well knew about his grand conception of the river repair project. And she herself fully read his intention of starting the magnificent nature-remaking from a slum area in Tosongrang full of people's bitter tears and wailings. With a mind to hasten his project she parceled Women's Union officials off to different districts of Pyongyang City on the very evening of its commencement for rousing all sections of women to give an active help to the project. On the following day, she personally went among the Women's Union members of the Central District to explain them the fatherly leader's lofty will related with the project and its significance. Then she went to the construction site together with them.

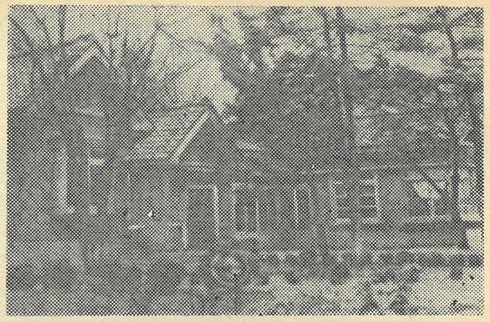
The forest of flags and streamers and people's cry of joy....The construction site was really a battle field demonstrating the patriotic spirit of the people who became master of the country and their increasing strength.

She joined the constructors in shovelling, spading and carrying soil with shoulder-basket.

She worked diligently dripping with sweat under the scorching sun, which encouraged the women greatly.

Busy as she was, she managed to find time to go out to the construction site in the daytime. In every evening she sat face to face with the Women's Union officials and discussed how to conduct the activities of its organizations to bring the project to completion. Indeed there was no time for her to rest.





The house where the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk guided the work of women officials

Under the infallible guidance of the great leader, the historic Potong River improvement project was completed in a matter of 55 days far ahead of schedule. On the day of changing the course of the river with the completion of the project, she climbed the dike and said looking round the whole place of Tosongrang:

"Now the General can set his mind at ease about the people in this locality. But we have taken only an initial step toward bringing his plan into bloom. We must march forever in the van of carrying through his intention in the future, too."

There is no end to such episodes about her constant guidance for the masses as their standard-bearer in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

While sowing and manuring a field together with the peasants, now the master of land, she called for them to implement the Party's slogan, "Greet the first spring of liberated Korea with increased production. Don't let an inch of land lie idle!"

During the historically grand period of the democratic reforms in our country, she always went among the popular masses and imbued them with the revolutionary idea of the great leader and kindled the flames of struggle in their heart. Thus she carried on her activities with might and main in factories and rural villages.

Over 30 years have passed since the unforgettable days when Comrade Kim Jong Suk conducted brilliant activities in order to put into effect the great leader's grand plan for the building of a new country. (She passed away on September 22, 1949). However, today, too, she sets off a spark of intense loyalty in the hearts of the people as their undying standard-bearer following the teachings of the great leader.

Press reports on the Congress of the North Korean Democratic Women's Union and the success achieved in the Women's Union work

Learn-from-Unsung-Heroes Movement

Sometime ago we received letters from foreign friends requesting an explanation for the learn-from-unsung-heroes movement afoot in our country.

Our editorial staff now offer explanatory comments on this movement.

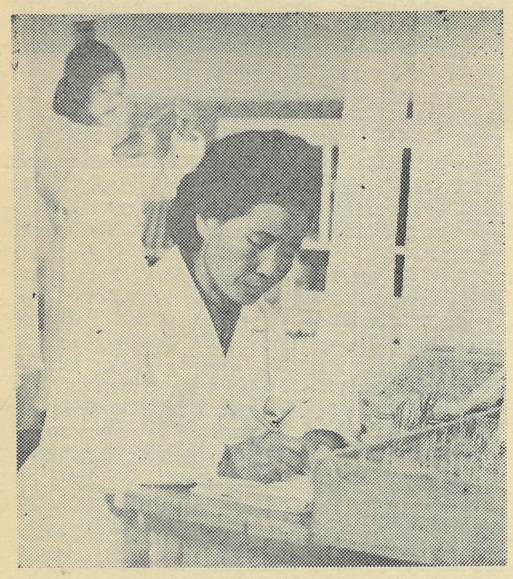
Question: When did the movement begin?

Answer: The movement was launched from last October in our country. Paek Sol Hui and other unsung heroes are genuine revolutionaries who have devoted their all on the one road of revolution without expecting any honour, remuneration and appreciation though they had made a great contribution to the country and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung found the unsung heroes who had waged a vigorous and unremitting struggle for the sake of the Party, the country and the people, and appraised their deeds of merit highly.

The glorious Party saw to it that a movement was launched to learn from the examples set by the unsung heroes who were discovered and praised by the great leader.

Labour Hero Dr. Paek Sol Hui



Question: What sort of the movement is it?

Answer: It is a movement that aims at training all members of society for revolutionaries of Juche type boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party by influencing them through positive examples while bringing about a great upsurge in socialist construction by giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity.

The main feature of this movement lies in arousing the entire people to a fresh innovation and brilliant exploit by the method of setting up a positive example as a model and letting them follow it.

Question: What is the basic substance of this movement?

Answer: With a high goal of learning from the noble ideological and spiritual traits of the recently discovered heroes and struggling for its attainment, the movement, first of all, enables the whole members of society to become those revolutionaries of Juche type who cherish endless fidelity to the Party and the great leader, the spirit of devoted service for the country and people, high responsibility and master-like attitude towards their revolutionary tasks and the indomitable fighting spirit, and to give rise to a great upsurge in socialist construction.

Another substance of the movement is to make all the working people acquire excellent qualifications, taking the cue from the unsung heroes, and epochally develop the country's science and technology in order to conquer the fortress of modern science and step up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Revolutionary improvement of method and style of work along with the refashionment of ideology and technique is other substance of this movement.

For its correct embodiment of the actual requirement of the developing revolution and the desire of our people, this movement is now going on vigorously in all parts of our country while giving a strong impetus to our revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance at the February 26 Factory

Weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine overflow with joy at their fulfilment of yearly production plan

Korean Women Enjoying Independent and Creative Lives

"The great leader taught that spinning is an art." Endless is the honour of spinners carrying out the fatherly leader's teachings.

Women workers produce fine quality of shoes at a modernly-equipped factory

Mass production of foodstuffs lessens the women's kitchen work (at the Mangyongdae Flour Processing Combine)

Various shops are found in the residential quarters, which offer convenience to women at all times

A big catch of fish

Women workers of the Sinpo Tinning Works step up production to supply much more tinned fish for the people

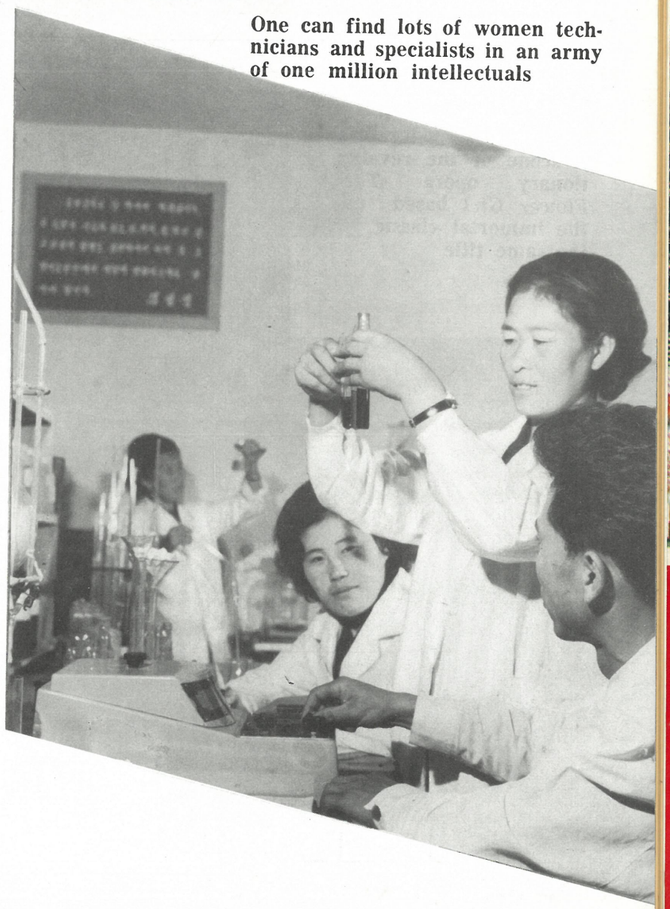
Part of the up-to-date Rolling Branch Mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

Women do their job pleasantly at a remote control room (at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works)

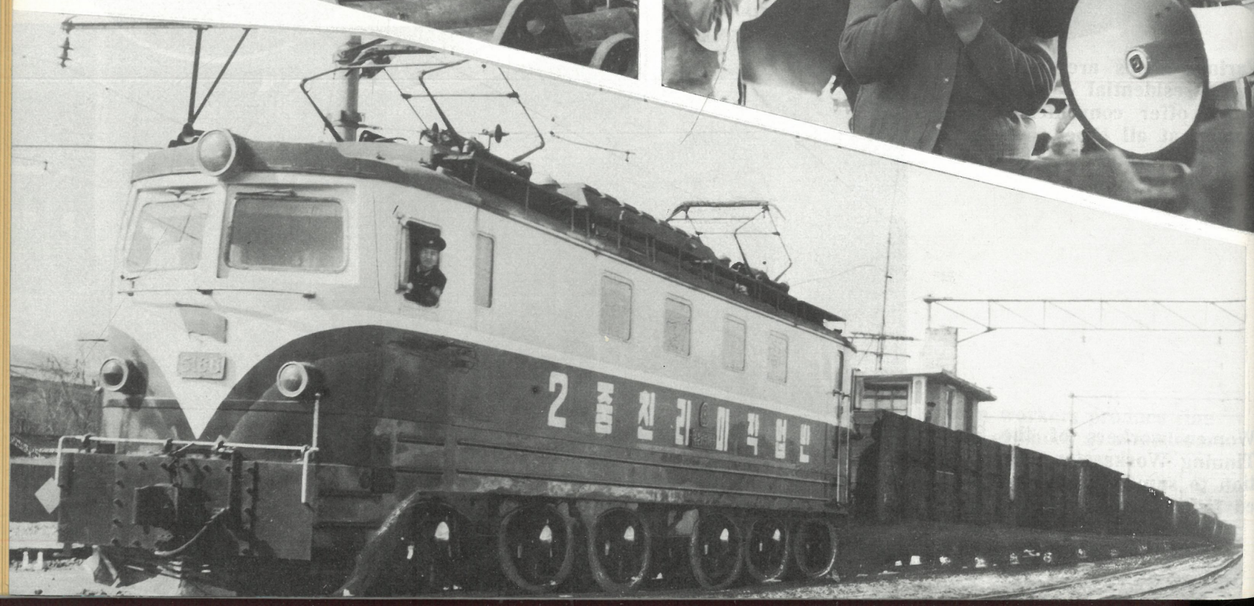
She is both innovator at her machine and competent agitator for increased production

Workers go home from work after overfulfilling twice and thrice as much as their day's work (at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory)

They introduce bigger innovations in the production of machine tools prior to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea



One can find lots of women technicians and specialists in an army of one million intellectuals



Transport workers satisfy the transportation demand of the national economy by waging a vigorous struggle for non-accident operation on schedule

Our Juche Art in Full Bloom

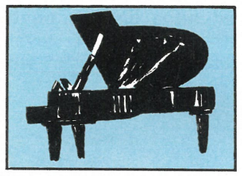
A scene of the revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood* adapted from the immortal classic of the same title. Mother makes a military uniform for her son who is going to join the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

A scene of the revolutionary opera *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man* based on the immortal classic of the same title

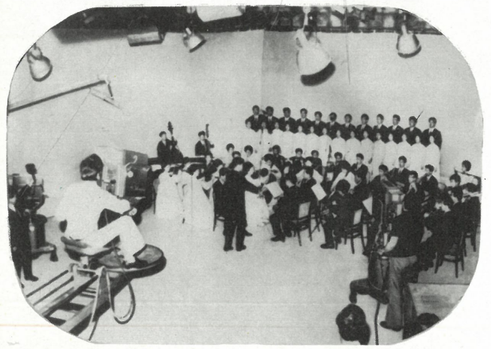
Women's *Pangchang* group of a revolutionary opera

A scene of the revolutionary opera *The Flower Girl* based on the immortal classic of the same title

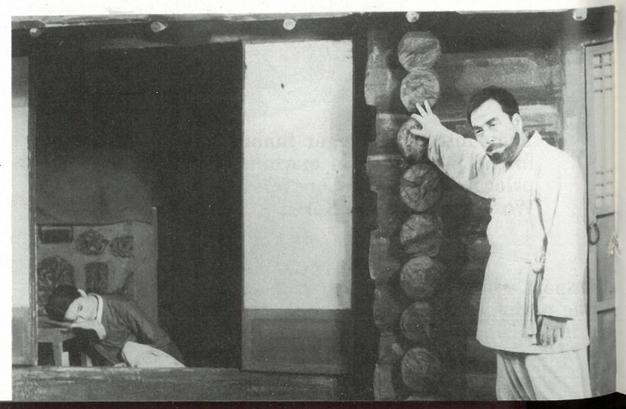
A scene of the revolutionary opera *A True Daughter of the Party*



Foreign TV stations vie with another in sending our art performance on the air



A scene of the revolutionary opera *Tell the Story, Forest!*

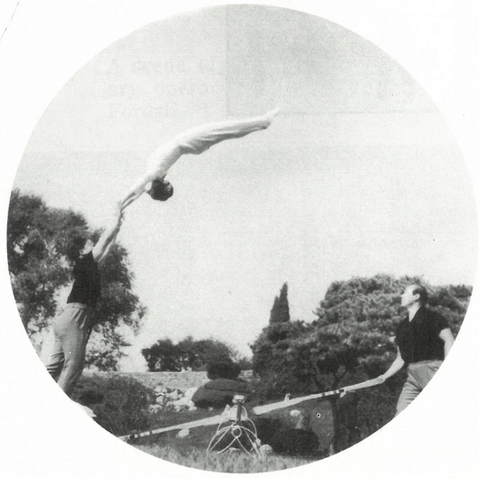


A scene of the revolutionary opera *The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain*

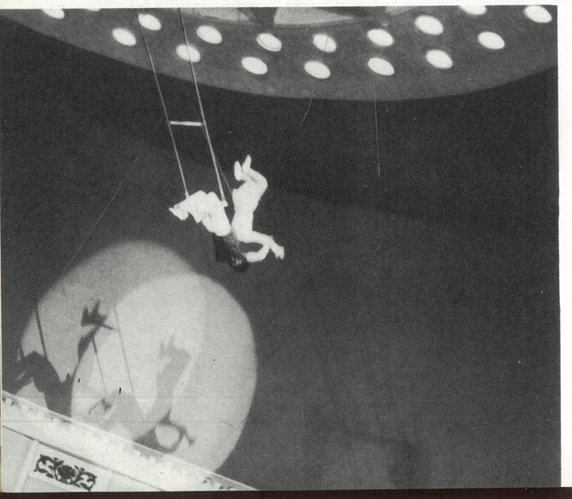
Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea, our film art is also flowering brightly. (Photos show some scenes from various films.)

A scene of the dance *Snow Falls*

An acrobatic "Seesaw", a legacy of folk amusement in our country



"Aerial Stunts"



"Korean People Are United Closely around Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG"

—World people's words of praise for politico-ideological unity of Korean people—

The Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the militant general staff of the Korean revolution, founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will be held before long.

The world people give high praise to the invincible unity of the Korean people based on the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the proud success achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

ON THE BASIS OF THE GREAT JUCHE IDEA

"Ever since its foundation, the Workers' Party of Korea has throughout maintained as its basic principle of party-building that primary attention should be devoted to the unity of its ranks in terms of ideology and purpose and made strenuous efforts for its execution. It has firmly equipped its members with the Juche idea and rooted up all the obsolete ideas detrimental to its unity. As a result, a monolithic ideological system has been established within the Party and the unity of the entire Party in ideology and purpose realised. Today this unity has a very dynamic and solid base and is on the highest level. This arouses the admiration of the people."

(Syrian paper *Al Baath*).

"The establishment of the Juche ideological system holds a specially important place in the history of the building of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"Fully incorporating the unique idea and theory concerning the establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party has succeeded in securing the unswerving and complete unity of its ranks in ideology and purpose."

(Colombian paper *El Sol*).

"The proud achievement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is that the politico-ideological unity of the entire people is attained and the whole society banded together with one ideology and purpose.

"The unity of the revolutionary ranks and society in Korea is the purest and firmest one on the basis of the great Juche idea and it manifests the boundless reverence of the Korean people for President Kim Il Sung."

(Indian magazine *Socialist Panorama*).

KOREAN PEOPLE ARE INVINCIBLE

"Soon after its founding, the Workers' Party of Korea developed into a mass political party of the working people to prevent the

Is the Mountain Higher Than Mt. Paekdu-san?

IT happened on August 31, 1960 that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the second visit to the Choyang Cooperative Farm, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province.

The management board chairwoman wanted him to see the farm that took on an entirely new look after his first on-the-spot guidance 7 years before.

Pointing to the mountain in back, she said to him that from that mountain top he could get a view of the whole farm. Then an official remonstrated with her on her asking because the great leader was tired from his continued local guidance tours for several days. She was awfully sorry for that.

The mountain was too steep even for youngsters to climb it. What was worse, it was also hot, that day.

She was deliberately ashamed for having troubled him so much.

With a broad smile on his face as if reading her mind, the fatherly leader said: **Is the mountain higher than Mt. Paekdu-san? Let's have a climbing.**

Saying this, he showed no sign of fatigue and took the lead in ascending a steep mountain path.

From the top of the mountain the great leader looked down the Hamju Plain in rich crop for a long while and spoke his joy: **Wonderful indeed!**

The functionaries and farmers earnestly wished him to take his place under the shade of trees.

But the fatherly leader stood still on the spot, saying: **Never mind. The farmers are weeding in such a hot weather, how cannot I chat with you?**

Then, after making a detailed inquiry into the actual conditions of the farm, he said that the farmers should be made to work easily by dint of machines and chemistry. And he said: **Farming would become easy only when people could employ those means.**

Illumining the course ahead of the farm, that day, the great leader showed another warm loving care for the co-op farmers so that all of them could live more abundant and cultured life while working joyfully with more ease.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader had annihilated the enemy crossing and recrossing over the precipitous peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san. Today, too, he continues his guidance tours to provide our people with a happier life, regardless of such a sultry summer day and rugged mountain path.

disintegration of the revolutionary forces and strike its root deep into the broad masses of people. It formed the working people's organisations, its pheripheral organisations, and rallied the masses around them.

"The Party always regarded it as the supreme principle of its activities to defend the interests of the working people, and devoted its all for their happiness. The Party also united the broad masses around it by educating them and pushed ahead with the revolution and construction by mobilizing their inexhaustible strength.

"A great change took place in all fields of politics, economy and culture in Korea, and society, nature and people also underwent a substantial change beyond recognition.

"In the past Korea suffered an eclipse. But at present Korea achieved world-wide fame as a powerful, dignified, socialist independent state, because she has the great President Kim Il Sung as the leader."

(Radio Congo).

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung embraces all people in his broad bosom with sublime magnanimity and shows warm loving care for them....

"Putting firm trust in the popular masses, he looks after them kindly while the popular masses revere and love him boundlessly. The adamantine solidarity of the Korean people resulting from a union of the leader and the people with one mind and one intention—this is the source of unconquerable might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all spheres of state activity and constitutes a factor in all victories."

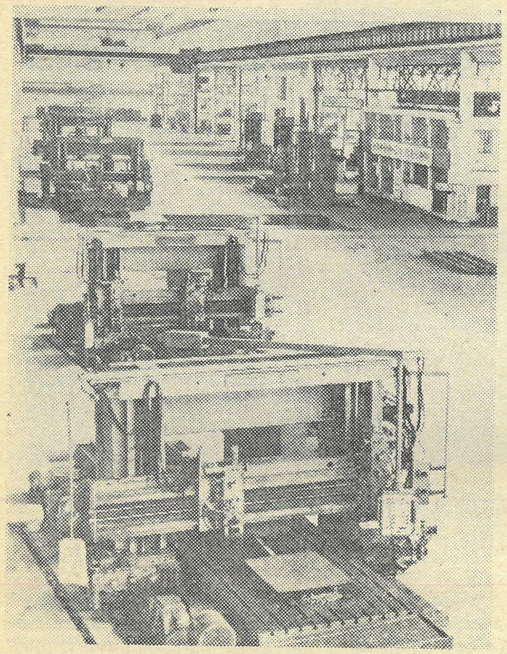
(From writings by director of a progressive publishing house of Nepal).

"The Korean people victoriously overcame many a hard trial by dint of their rock-firm unity.

"The unity of the Korean people is a unity centering around their great leader.

"Invincible are the Korean people who are firmly united around the great leader on the basis of his revolutionary idea."

(From speech by head of a delegation from the Socialist Party of Costa Rica to our country).



A part of the Taean Heavy Machine Combine making its modern appearance

Working People Are Being Freed from Arduous Labour

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1970, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the birth of a socialist industrial state and put forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We have to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we will narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years."

The three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the great leader is a sublime program to provide all working people and women with an independent and creative working life.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea, proud successes have been achieved in the carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution over the past ten years in our country.

Brilliant Change in Industrial Labour

Our country has extended great effort on developing the machine-building industry, and reached a high level of producing large equipment, high-speed precision machines, electronic instruments and automation elements to meet almost all domestic demand for accelerating the technical revolution as a whole. Now, we manufacture various sized automobiles, large, medium and small, and varieties of tractors, 300-hp bulldozers, 6,000-ton power presses, 20-metre lathes, 200,000-kva transformers, electric locomotives, 20,000-ton cargo ships, 3,000-hp high-speed engines and other machinery and equipment.

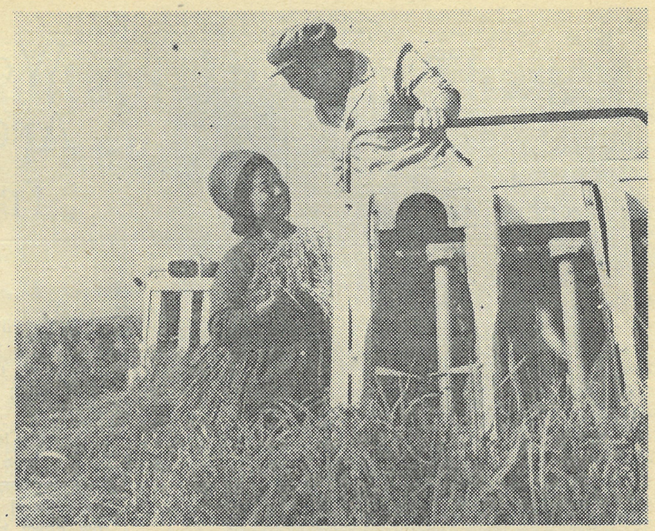
The share of the machine-building industry in the total industrial output rose sharply from 5.1% in 1946 to 33.7% in 1977, and home production met 98% of the need for machinery and equipment in 1977.

Along with the contrivance of drum coal cutters, high-speed rock drill and mechanized hydraulic supports, a powerful struggle was pushed ahead in making the mining industrial installations and equipment large-sized, modernized and high-speed. The diversification of transport by belt-conveyor, pipeline and cableways was effected extensively. The comprehensive mechanisation of pit operation such as ore and coal mining and conveyance was wide-spread with the result that difficult and hard jobs are done by machines.

In the metallurgical, cement, chemical and other industries, a production operations control system by means of industrial TVs and radio has been established and the automation and telemechanics of production widely applied.

Thus, the distinction between heavy and light labour has been narrowed down a great deal in the industrial fields and a remarkable change has taken place in eliminating heat-affected and harmful labour.

Rice harvesting by machine



Agriculture Entering a New Age of Industrialization and Modernization

A Visit to Migok Co-op Farm in Sariwon City

Some times ago we visited the Migok Co-op Farm which was in active to attain the 9.5 million tons grain production goal in this year that would see the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The co-op farm is not far from Sariwon.

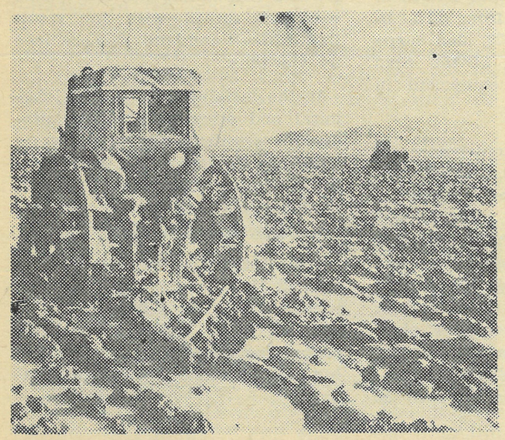
There we could clearly witness the brilliant vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" set forth by the great leader, and comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization were being carried out.

Cosy 2- or 3-storeyed dwelling houses standing in rows in the farm village; grain growing well in the Migok Plain laid out at right angles by one hectare; tractors running busily weeding and fertilizing the soil—we were looking out over them, when our guide, co-op farm management board chairman (woman Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Hero), said:

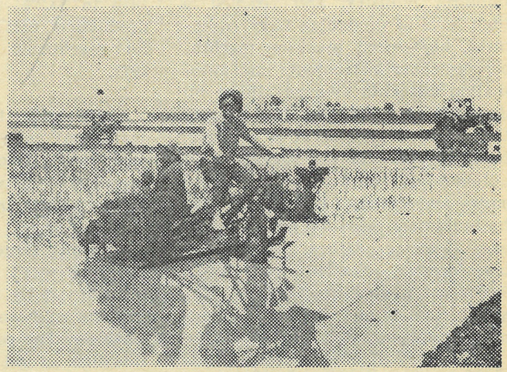
"Now the number of tractors per 100 chongbo *(hectare) of arable land stands at more than 8 in our co-op farm. We have a lot of lorries, too, not to speak of rice-transplanters, harvesters and threshers, etc."*

Hearing her, we recollected the teachings of the great leader at the National Congress on Agriculture held in 1974. Referring again to the task of completely industrializing agriculture quite soon, he said that if the number of tractors reach 8 or 9 for every 100 chongbo *of arable land, we would have mechanized agriculture comprehensively and would be able to call our agriculture industrial.*

Machines plow all paddy and non-paddy fields in our country



Rice-transplantation—the most toilsome backbreaking labour in farming—is now mechanized



So, it is not too much to say that the Migok Co-op Farm has already attained this high goal.

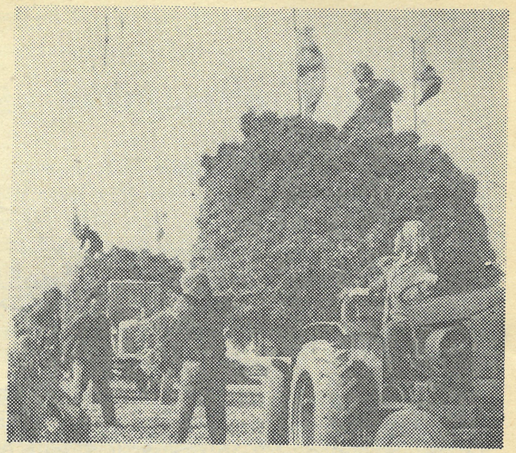
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Time was when our people, far removed from modern civilization, did not even know what industry meant. Yet now they have completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now dealing with overall mechanization and use of chemicals; they have entered a new age of modern, industrialized agriculture."**

Now, the Migok Co-op Farm uses nearly 60 tractors, 10 odd lorries, while its every sub-workteam has more than two rice-transplanters and every crop-raising workteam four rice-harvesters. Thus, the co-op farmers do most of their work with various farm machines, large and small. Varieties of chemical fertilizers suited to the features of the crops and soil are applied several times every year beside spraying weed killer.

The great leader visited the Migok Co-op Farm on 18 occasions and illuminated the way of overall mechanization and all problems relating to the management of the co-op farm.

He enabled the farmers to do their farm work easily and pleasantly and sent several hundred bicycles and buses, saying that walk to the fields and back was inconvenient to them, and even provided women with baby carriages.

"We do farm work joyfully, indeed. Even if we live to a hundred years engaging in such kind of farming, we shall never stoop from age," said a woman co-op farmer whom we met in the fields.

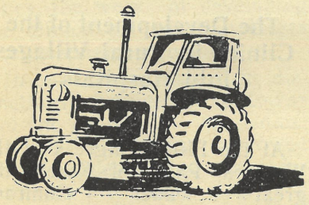


Carrying operations are performed also by machines

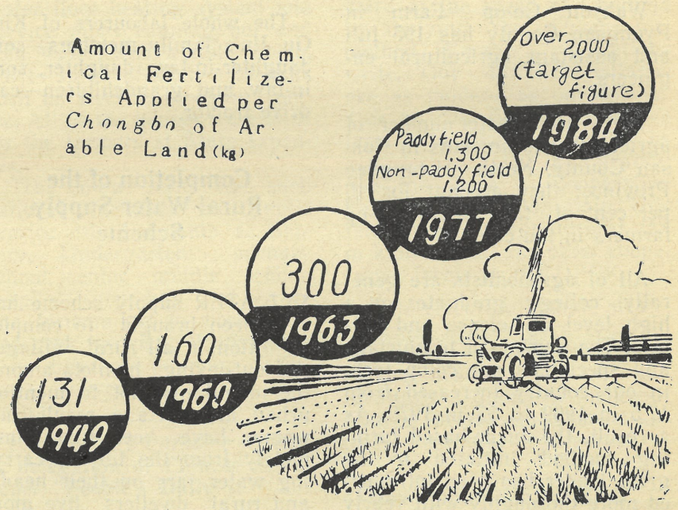
Her words signified the pride of living and working in the socialist countryside from which toilsome backbreaking labour disappeared.

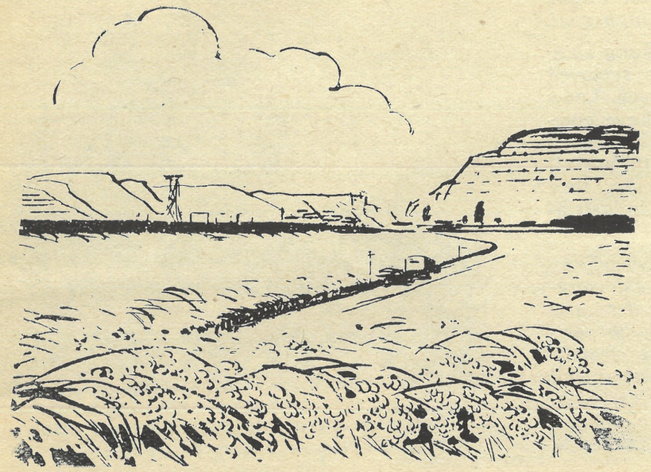
Tractors were roaring about the Migok Plain with boast and rejoicing of mechanized agriculture and chemicultivation.

Number of Tractors per 100 chongbo **(Hectare) of Arable Land**



1977	Plain areas	6
	In-between and mountainous areas	5
1984	8 or 10 (target figure)	





Expansion of Grain Production In Our Country

Year	Yield of Grain (tons)
1946	1,898,000
1957	3,200,000
1962	5,000,000
1974	over 7,000,000
1977	8,500,000
1979	9,000,000

Technicians and Specialists in Rural Areas

UNDER the sagacious guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the number of technicians and specialists has reached a million already a few years before. Quite a few of them are found in the rural areas playing a big role in the progress of agriculture.

Wahyon Co-op Farm in Pyongsan County has 195 full and assistant agricultural engineers.

There are greater number of agricultural technicians in Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province: they account for 40 per cent of the entire co-op farmers in the county.

All of agronomists are generally college graduates on a high level of science and culture. The number of technicians and specialists per co-op farm in our country increased from 17.5 in 1969 to 55 in 1976. As a result, the Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader has been introduced more thoroughly with yearly increasing agricultural output.

Everyone Drives Tractor

30 years ago, there were only 100 tractor drivers in our country.

But now, their number is legion.

Let's take the case of Hakso *ri*, Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, as an example. Two years ago 605 co-op farmers there received tractor driver's licences.

The whole labourers of Kim Gu Jin's family members—son, daughter-in-law, daughter, son-in-law and grandchildren—can drive tractor.

Completion of the Rural Water Supply Scheme

WATER supply scheme has been brought to completion in all rural villages and out-laying hamlets among the mountains, not to mention urban areas. As a result, our women have been freed completely from the toil of carrying water jars on their heads, and rural dwellers live more hygienic and modern life.

Realization of Bus Service to All Rural Villages

The bus line has been extended to all rural villages in our country, both in plains and remote mountain places.

Thus, the rural population was freed from inconvenience in travel, and the ties between town and country in all political, economic and cultural spheres became closer.

This was a great help to speedily ridding the countryside of its backwardness.

The Development of the Clinics in Rural Villages into Hospitals

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of developing the clinics in rural *ri* into hospitals and improving medical services for the rural inhabitants.

Upholding the great leader's policy, the medical workers carried on a powerful struggle to improve medical services for the rural inhabitants.

Thus, the county people's hospitals have been built up better along modern lines, maternity facilities for the rural women increased and children's wards set up finely in all villages, the work of developing the clinics in rural villages into hospitals accomplished.

In our country today, the distinctions between the towns and the countryside in medical services have been narrowed down decidedly, and rural inhabitants are able to receive a greater benefit of free medical care.

"There Is No Difference between the Farm and Town"

"We visited the modern dwelling houses in a new village of the Migok Co-op Farm. Every of them is installed with hot-water floor heating system and service pipes running hot and cold water, and a toilet room, not to speak of kitchen utensils such as electric cooking pot, etc. All of the houses were built for the farmers at State expenses.

"The co-op farm has such cultural facilities and public service establishments as nursery, kindergarten, primary school, senior middle school, hospital, shop, hall and so on. The farmers get to work place and back by bus.... Really there is no difference in living conditions between the farm and town."

(From *People's Paradise* written by delegation of Chinese newspaper "People's Daily").

"We were charmed by the flourishing villages of today's Korea which are dashing forward at the speed of Chollima by applying the Chongsan-ri method. Korean publications write, 'Our socialist villages are as modern as our towns.' This is true. Every cooperative farm is thriving day by day as a modern socialist organization like the 'June 3' Cooperative Farm in the Onchon plain. This farm pays no agricultural tax in kind like all the other cooperative farms in the DPRK.

"The erstwhile humble straw-thatched houses were replaced by modern houses with water service, heating, electricity and furniture.... Shops in the cooperative farms sell farmers up-to-date manufactured goods."

(From *Korea: Rice and Steel* by Genaro Carnero Checa).

For the Sake of a Woman's Life

It happened in December two years ago. A woman communication machine operator at a TV relay station in the northern part of our country fell into a critical condition owing to a sudden illness.

High fever, short of breath and dim consciousness.... An emergency remedy had little effect on the patient.

It was difficult to send the patient back to hospital from the relay station on the snow-capped mountain over 2,000 metres above the sea level. Temperature was 40 degrees below zero.

A 16 kilometre-long mountain path leading to a clinic of a neighbouring lumber sub-station was buried in a storm of snow.

Co-workers felt horrible anxiety regarding her in serious condition.

The fact was instantly reported to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

That night the following message was sent by radio to the relay station from Pyongyang: "...How is the condition of the patient?... A helicopter will arrive there at dawn. Keep up her life until then....!"

The day broke at last after a worrying night.

The helicopter alighted on the ground by the remote relay station.

The patient was immediately transported to the Hyesan Medical College Hospital.

She was saved from the jaws of death by the sincere treatment of the medical staff.

Under such a benevolent care of the Party which sent the helicopter for the life of a single patient, Sin Ok Hui, an obscure operator at the mountain TV relay station, was able to regain health and come back to her dear work place.

In return for the warm favour of the great leader and the Party, she is now doing her job devotedly to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements.

BURDEN OF HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1970, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"One of the vital tasks in the technical revolution is that of freeing women from the burden of kitchen and household work."

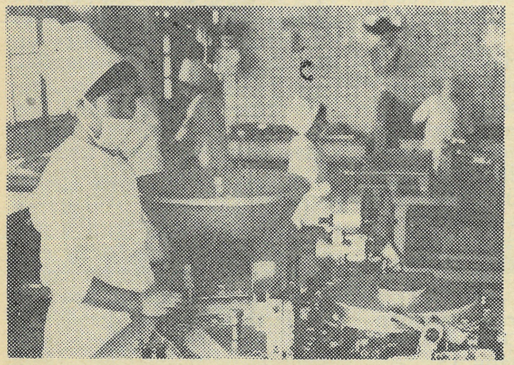
With the Law on the Equality of the Sexes which was promulgated in July 1946 after national liberation, our women achieved social emancipation and came to participate positively in public activities as proud masters of the country.

However, women had to devote a great deal of time to household chores even though they did their jobs at their place of work side by side with men. In other words, they bear double burdens, that of public activities and that of housework.

The complete release of women from the heavy burden of household drudgery is the last task for their emancipation.

The great leader defined this task as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to be fulfilled in a few years after the accomplishment of the historic task of socialist industrialization, and provided brilliant guidance for its realization.

As a result, our women are being freed from the burden of the kitchen and household work while their position and role still more increasing in all spheres of the revolution and construction.



Women workers of the Sariwon Foodstuffs Factory increase production

EMANCIPATION FROM KITCHEN DRUDGERY

Kitchen drudgery constitutes one of housekeeping burdens for women.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader said that this problem should be solved by industrial methods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The processing of different kinds of complementary food products should be developed on a large scale, as well as that of the basic food items. Thus all the foodstuffs will be processed by industrial methods so that women can prepare meals quickly and easily at home."

The automated Mangyongdae Flour Processing Combine processes flour of 100,000 tons every year to produce noodle, bread, cake, and so on. Such sort of foodstuff factories, big and small, are set up in every district and *dong* to serve the convenience of women.

Cornstarch and foodstuff factories of various kinds in local cities and counties greatly conduce to lightening the women's kitchen chores.

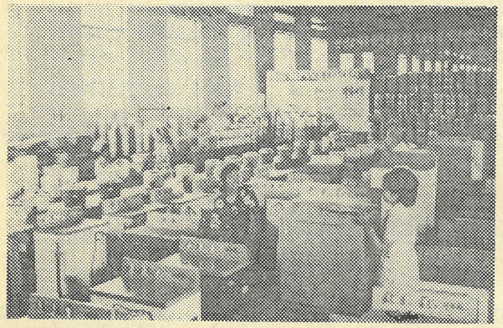
Rice-cooking houses and public service network of supplying semi-processed subsidiary food are found nearby residential quarters for frequent use.

The Chungsong Rice-cooking House in the Central District, Pyongyang, produces various staple food such as boiled rice, noodle, bread and rice cake to furnish them to 1,000 households every day. Such a rice-cooking house is operated at nearly every *dong* in Pyongyang City.

From there customers can buy those foodstuffs at each meal. If they give an order for something to the rice-cooking house on route to work, they may get it on the way home or have it delivered.

In the same convenient way like rice-cooking house, the grocery stores also sell processed subsidiary food of various kinds and those semi-processed ones which women can cook in a short time at home.

Laundries and other public service facilities are so densely set up in the residential districts that they are readily available at all times.



Good domestic washing machines are massproduced (at the October 5 Electrical Machine Plant)

The State manufactures and supplies large quantities of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and other up-to-date kitchen utensils, so as to alleviate women's burden of kitchen chores.

BRINGING UP AND EDUCATING CHILDREN

Upbringing of children at home is one of big burdens for women. But our women have no worry about nurture of children.

By the benefit of the system of bringing up and educating children established in our country, all women leave their childen in the care of nurseries and kindergartens, and devote their wisdom and energy to socialist construction.

There are over 60,000 well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens in our country, where 3.5 million children are scientifically brought up and educated by nursery and kindergarten teachers who took technical training.

Every district in Pyongyang has more than one weekly nursery, and factories and residential sections, too, have nurseries and kindergartens. The Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery is well-known.

Wonsan City, seat of Kangwon Province, has a weekly nursery and 230 odd daily nurseries, that assume the care of children of all women in the city, and bring them up at state expense.

Nursery and kindergarten can be found also in each workteam of co-op farms.

Tongbong Co-op Farm, South Hamgyong Province, which is made up of 600 odd households, runs 15 nurseries and kindergartens.

Good operation of well-appointed nurseries and kindergartens in town and country enables factory, office and co-op farm women to free themselves from the burden of childcare and find their way into public life without any worry thereby making an active contribution to the revolution and construction.

SIDE BY SIDE WITH MEN

Being freed from heavy burden of household chores thanks to the wise guidance and solicitude of the great leader and the Workers' Party of Korea, our women take part in the construction of socialism to powerfully turn forward a wheel in the wagon of revolution.

Women account for 48 per cent of labour force in the national economy. This shows their remarkable role in socialist construction.

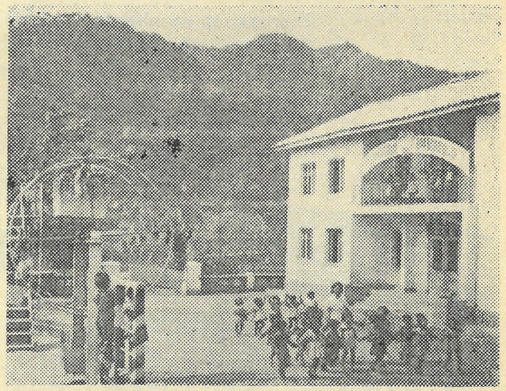
Women are active as Doctors and assistant-Doctors, university teachers, physicians, factory directors, co-op farm chairmen and Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other local power organs. Women form 20.8 per cent of all Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Choe Nam Hyang, a workshop head of the Sinuiju Textile Mill and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Labour Hero, is a mother of two children.

She creditably manages a large workshop.

There is no end to such an example.

Going through a process of emancipation from the kitchen and household chores, our women full of spirit and vitality lead days of loyalty in various domains of socialist construction to give much pleasure to the great leader and the Party.



Well-furnished nursery and kindergarten are set up at every workteam of rural villages in our country

"In our country today universal 11-year education is compulsory, and all the younger generation study to the best of their abilities at state expense. An army of intellectuals, a whole million of them, have grown up and are running the state organs and economic and cultural institutions with credit."

KIM IL SUNG

An Army of One Million Intellectuals

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November, 1970, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of getting those engineers, assistant engineers and specialists from colleges and higher technical schools to form more than 10 per cent of the labour force at all factories, enterprises and co-operative farms during the period of the new long-term plan and increasing the total number of technicians and specialists to one million within a few years.

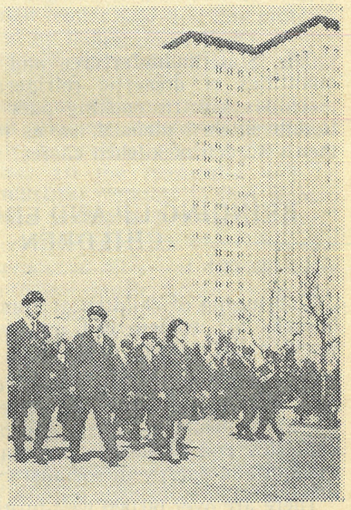
In order to carry out this task, our Party and the Government of the Republic saw that the work was improved and enrollment increased at existing higher educational institutions, and more colleges were built in both the capital and the provinces after making a correct assessment of the demands for native cadres in every branch of the national economy.

And a measure was taken to reorganize higher technical schools into specialized high schools and considerably increased the number of factory colleges and higher technical schools conducted on the study-while-working system.

As a result, during the period from 1970 to 1976, universities and colleges increased from 129 to 155, and over 600,000 new technicians and specialists were trained in the 6-Year Plan period (1971-1976), and thus came the brilliant realization of the task of training an army of one million intellectuals.

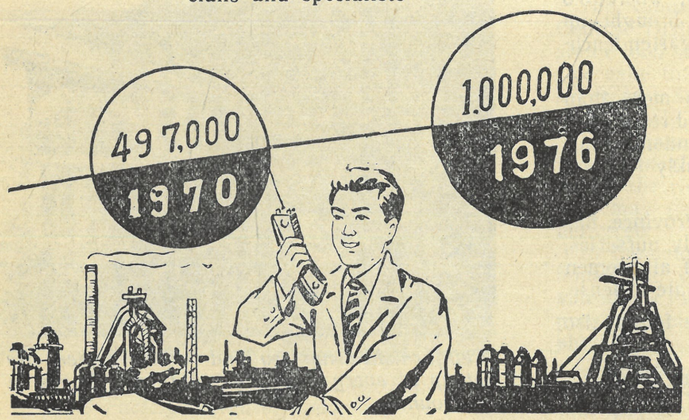
In 1976 technicians and specialists made up 19.2 % of the working force of the national economy, and their number per co-operative farm showed an increase from 17.5 in 1969 to 55 in 1976.

Technicians and specialists constituted 7.2 % of the working force of the national economy (except agriculture) in 1960 and 15.8 % in 1969.



Students are trained up as the trustworthy national cadres at Kim Il Sung University, the seat of science

Increasing number of technicians and specialists



Our intellectuals are now running the state organs and economic and cultural institutions with credit and devoting all their wisdom and energy to the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

"Universal free medical care has also been introduced in this country, so that all working people are free from worries about medical care."

KIM IL SUNG

Public Health Policy for Benefit of People

The advanced system of public health service in our country enables all people to enjoy good health and a happy life with no worries concerning disease and make an active contribution to the revolution and construction.

DENSE NETWORK OF MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Medical establishments have been built in all places—cities, industrial districts and even in the pits of coal and ore mines and pelagic fishing fleets and islets. Every farm village has its hospital equipped with internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and dental surgery.

And there are manifold networks of specialised medical services—the network of medical care for children, the network of medical services for women, the network of first-aid services, the network of traditional Korean medicine services, the network of dental services and the network of sanatorium medical services.

Medical workers there take responsible care of the health of the working people.

In our country, as of the end of 1979, there were 23.3 doctors and 120 hospital beds for every 10,000 people. These figures show that all people are considerably benefited by the state medical services.

Before the liberation (in August 1945) of our country from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, there were 0.5 doctor for every 10,000 people and 0.12 hospital bed for every 1,000 people.

Medical service for the working people shows day to day improvement. In 1979, the number of the cases of medical assistance per capita was 18.4.

Before national liberation, however, the calculated possible number of per capita annual visit to hospital was 0.93 in town and 0.09 in the countryside. Even that was beyond the range of possibilities for lack of money.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICES

All medical services are given free of charge in our country.

It is not the sick persons who call on doctors, but vice versa under the section-doctor system. Medical workers carry medicines to working sites and households and medical examination cars regularly go to mountainous areas to look after the health of the people.

Medical examination, experimental checkup, medical treatment, operation, all medicines including those for out-patients and doctor's sick call and all other medical services are given free of charge. The state bears food expenses of in-patients, expenses of dietetic food supplied according to the conditions of patients, expenses for treatment at sanatoria and even expenses of travel to and from sanatoria.

Besides, medical checkup, clinical consultation, preventive inoculation, assistance at childbirth, artificial legs and arms for the disabled and artificial teeth and other medical services are also provided free.

PROTECTION OF HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

The benefit of free medical care is conferred on children and mothers preferentially in our country. Primary attention is paid to prevention of their diseases.

For the protection of children's health the state increases medical establishments of pediatrics and lifts their level of specialisation.

Particularly, nurseries and children's wards guard the children's health well.

Nurseries have been set up throughout the

country, where children are growing up in good health. Children's wards can be found in cities, industrial districts and rural villages giving medical treatment and nursing to those children who are so slightly ill that hospitalization is unnecessary.

Thus over 3.5 million children are growing up happily at 60,000 odd nurseries and kindergartens under the special care of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

Various state and social measures are taken for women, too.

Female factory and office workers and rural women get paid maternity leave, and free medical examination and assistance of childbirth are ensured for all pregnant women. During the period of maternity a pregnant woman sees a doctor in charge more than 20 times and receives medical assistance at childbirth in maternity hospital or obstetric departments. People also obtain traditional medical treatment and various tonics free of charge at a sweating bath-room and a dispensary of Korean medicine that can be found in every rural village.

TRAINING OF MEDICAL WORKERS

There are 12 medical and pharmaceutical colleges in our country where no institute of higher learning was found before liberation. Each province has various kinds of training centres for health workers including health officials school and nursery teachers' training school. Thus, health workers are trained up through regular education and study-while-working system as well as re-educational system.

They are dispatched to all places where people live and work so as to provide every inhabitant equally with the benefits of universal free medical care.

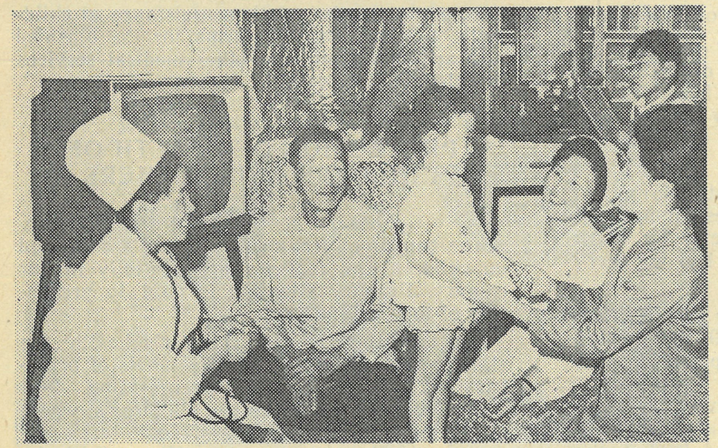
DROPPING MORTALITY RATE, LENGTHENING LIFE SPAN

It is the reality of our country that people's health is becoming better with each passing day and a radical change is taking place in the health index.

The death rate of the population dropped to one half in 1960, one-third in 1969, one-fourth in 1976, and one-fifth in 1979 compared with the pre-liberation days. As against the days of Japanese imperialist rule, the people's average life span lengthened 15 years in 1960 and 26 years in 1969 and 35 years in 1976 to reach 73. This shows that the life span of the population has increased more than one year annually and grew nearly twice over the past 30 years after national liberation.

By the system of free medical care alone, each of the population gets additional benefits from the state equivalent to two months' living allowances of a working people every year. And they receive food and subsidy while they are separated from their jobs for medical treatment.

Like this, thanks to the favour of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, all people lead a happy life free from anxiety and pains of disease while enjoying the prime of life at sixty and celebrating their longevity at ninety.



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In our country doctors make the round of their assigned districts to look after the health of people

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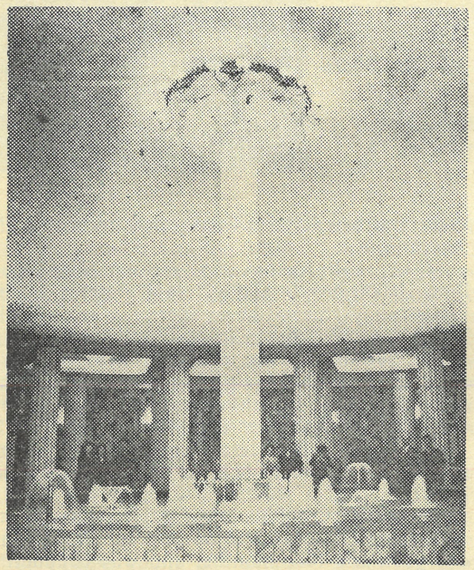
Account of Visit

At Changgwangwon Health Centre



A round hall of the bath house at Changgwangwon Health Centre

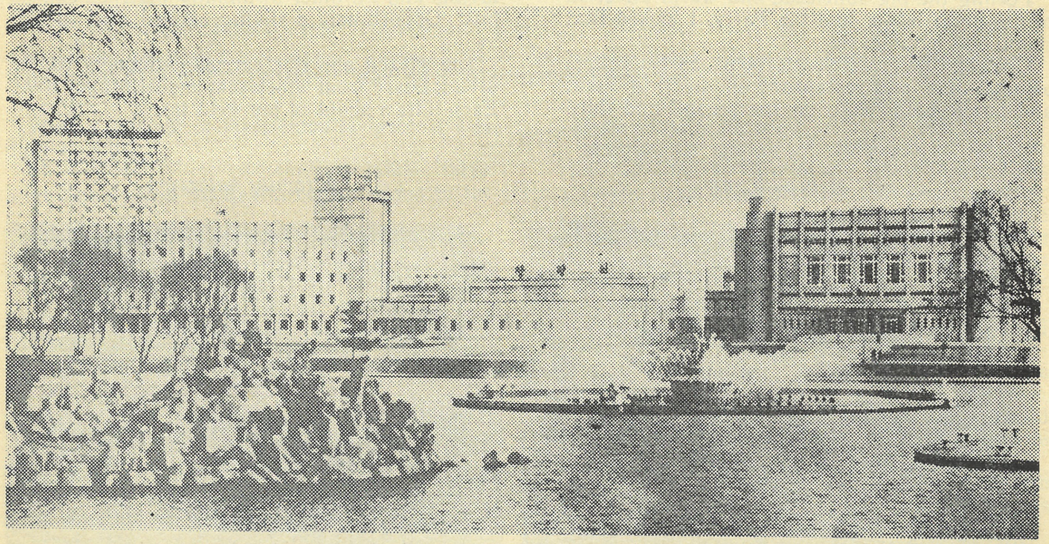
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will continue to direct endless concern to systematically improving the people's living conditions."

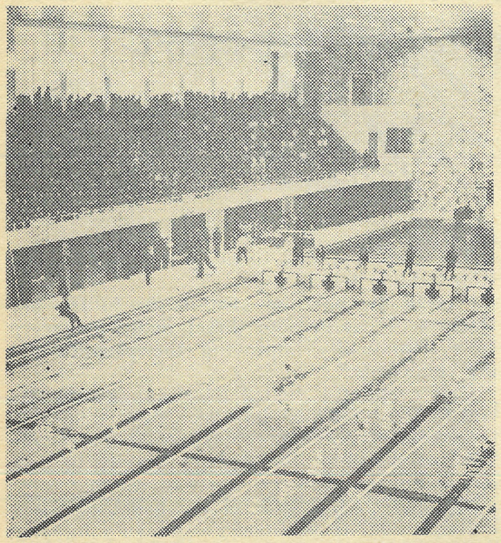
One evening I visited the Changgwangwon Health Centre which has been built thanks to the boundless solicitude of the great leader who has spared nothing for the happiness of the people, and of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Situated on the bank of the beautiful River Potong in our revolutionary capital Pyongyang, the health centre with a total floor space of 38,000 square metres is roughly divided into three parts: the first part consists of a large bath-house with public, private and family bath-rooms, and sweating bath-rooms, barber's shop, beauty salon and restaurant and other public service facilities; the second part with two big wading pools for all seasons; the third part

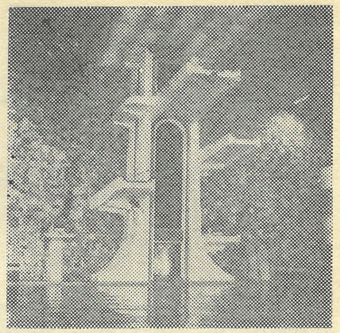
A general view of Changgwangwon Health Centre



A part of a swimming pool with 2,000 seats



Diving board



with a modern swimming pool.

The great leader favoured us with the grand and beautiful health centre. Despite the claims of a busy life, he looked round all the facilities one by one and expressed deep satisfaction with their excellent arrangements to serve better the cultural life of the people and the promotion of their health. Then he gave important teachings how to run the health centre.

Feeling the big solicitude and warm affection of the great leader and the Party, I looked first round the bath-house.

One can find private bath-rooms, barber's shop, beauty salon and restaurant on the first floor, and public bath-rooms on the second and third floor, and private and family bath-rooms on the fourth floor.

"These bath-rooms can accommodate more than 10,000 people a day," said a guide to me. I was really amazed at an enormous scale of the baths.

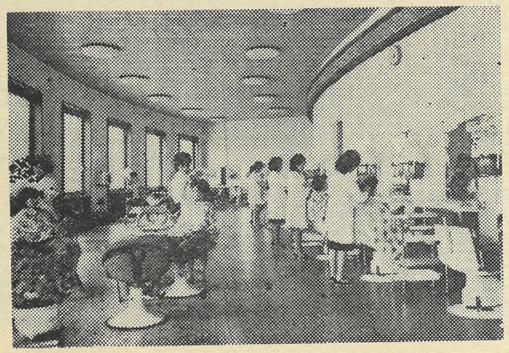
The bath-rooms are equipped with all sorts of up-to-date facilities giving water, supersonic and mechanical massages as well as sweating, cold-water and shower baths and douche.

"Taking a bath here relieves my fatigue and refreshness seems to last for a week". This was the remark of a woman worker of the Pyongyang Textile Combine who carried out her assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan within one year and four months, and was conducting the speed campaign continuously in the same high spirit.

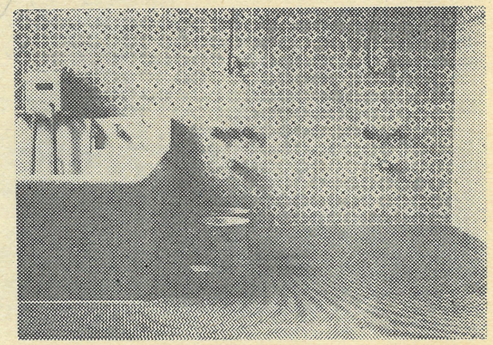
I stepped toward the swimming pool via the spacious indoor and open wading pools. In the swimming pool with over 2,000 seats a swimming race, water-polo and water basketball and diving and all other swimming matches can be held .Opportunely a diving contest was in full swing.

The glazed elevator carried swimmers to the diving board from which they made a fancy dive. Each time a shout of joy went up.

A part of beauty salon



A family bathroom



"The State abolishes taxation, a hangover of the old society."

KIM IL SUNG

Tax-free Country

The taxation system came into being with the birth of the State. In existence for thousands of years with the class societies, it has been used as a means of maintaining the government machinery of the ruling classes and exploiting the toiling masses.

In bygone days the Japanese imperialist aggressors occupied Korea and viciously bled her people white through the colonial oppressive system of taxation.

Our people could not attain their long ardent desire to relieve themselves from the intolerable burdens of the Japanese imperialists' taxation till they came to be under the wise guidance and utmost care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader drew up the Juche-based programme of taxation in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and developed and embodied it in his Twenty-Point Platform right after national liberation. At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he advanced a task to completely abolish the taxation system in the near future, and led the triumphant struggle of our Party and people for its realization.

The system of the agricultural tax in kind (25 per cent of the crop harvests) was introduced in our country immediately following liberation. But, with its abolition between 1964-1966, there remained in our country only the income tax and the local autonomy tax which represented a small sum.

When our socialist system was further consolidated and developed and the power of the independent national economy grew as never before, it stood out as a fully matured question to abolish all taxes.

The 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in February 1974 discussed and decided on completely abolishing the taxation system in accordance with the matured demand of the socio-economic development. And the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly promulgated the law "On Complete Abolition of Taxation System", and enforced it from April 1, 1974.

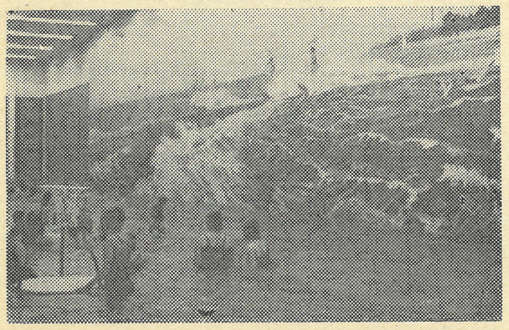
Thus, our people are now better off in the socialist paradise free from tax burdens once and for all, and enjoy a more independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

It is a great honour, pride and happiness of our people who have the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader.

When I got out of the swimming pool, it was dark outside.

Flooded with light of countless lamps, large fountains around the health centre added to the beauty of its night view.

Wading pool



During the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the bank of the River Potong was a synonym of flood disaster and poverty. After national liberation, modern multi-storeyed apartment buildings and cultural and service establishments have lined in and around the bank. Now it has become a paradise where the people lead a happy life.

This notwithstanding, the great leader and the Party saw that Changgwangwon—a comprehensive cultural and service centre on the utilization of water—has been built on this bank, once a slum area, with every concern to build it on the highest level of form, content, scale and facilities.

Thus the magnificent Changgwangwon Health Centre was completed in a short period of less than one year.

Ryu Son Hui

A Weaver's Mind

—A Story about An Myong Hui at the Sariwon Textile Mill—

"Meet her, please. Her name is An Myong Hui of 23 years old. She is a passionate skilled weaver," said a functionary of the modern Sariwon Textile Mill when we visited there. Sariwon city, the seat of the North Hwanghae Province, is one of the textile industry bases in our country.

Then he added that she had already reached her production target of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) in July 1978, carried out her work equivalent to 14 years' quota of the Second Seven-Year Plan as of the 15th of March this year and would weave much more cloth by forthcoming October when the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea would be held.

* * *

We called at the Second Weaving Shop, An Myong Hui's work place, just after a shift. So we guessed we might meet her soon.

But she was standing in front of a blackboard inside the shop propaganda hall to pass on her technique to tens of green hands on a new method of making the round of machines.

After on-the-job technical training was over, we asked her about the key to her heavy-volume cloth production this year. "Well, I did nothing extra," she answered and related the following story:

On the morning of the first day of this year, she grew so excited when she listened to the New Year Address of the great leader on television.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The entire Party and people should rise up to greet the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with success and make this year of Party congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history."**

The great leader's teachings calling on our people to a new victory came home to her. Her thoughts flew to October. She drew a vivid mental picture of the streets and villages finely decorated for the festival beneath an autumnal sky of cloudless blue.

Helping and leading each other forward (Weaver An Myong Hui on the left)

After deep meditation, Myong Hui said to her roommate Sun Hui:

"Sun Hui, this is a year of significance, for the Sixth Party Congress will be held. So, we should do something for it, shouldn't we? Let's greet its celebration with more cloth production!..."

Then Myong Hui spoke her determination to take charge of 8 more weaving machines additionally.

It was a surprise to Sun Hui, for Myong Hui was handling weaving machines more than sextuple as many as other weavers. Eight more weaving machines, therefore, would mean eightfold more than the state norm.

That night Myong Hui could not fall asleep. (...If we are content with our present success, how could we be said to be weavers following the fatherly leader's teachings?)

Her new proposition secured active support of the functionaries.

Myong Hui began to grope for a clue to new technical innovation devices and reasonable way of handling the weaving machines eightfold more than the state norm.

From the beginning of this year she has made a steady study of various technical data for making the weaving machines high-speed, and finally increased their number of rotation to 1.2 times, introducing a new-shuttle-change device. She also succeeded in finding out a reasonable method of making the round of machines, which took off half the former time required per round. And a new device was introduced for cutting down by half the time of yarn linking.

Her redoubled efforts with such a burning passion bore fruits showing a record output every day. Myong Hui performed the 15 days' work only in one day.

Thus in mid-March this year she accomplished another labour feat of carrying out the work equivalent to 14 years' quota of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

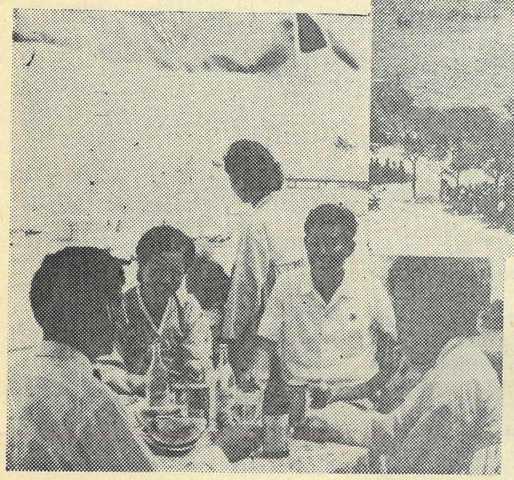
Closing a talk with her, we asked her about future resolution.

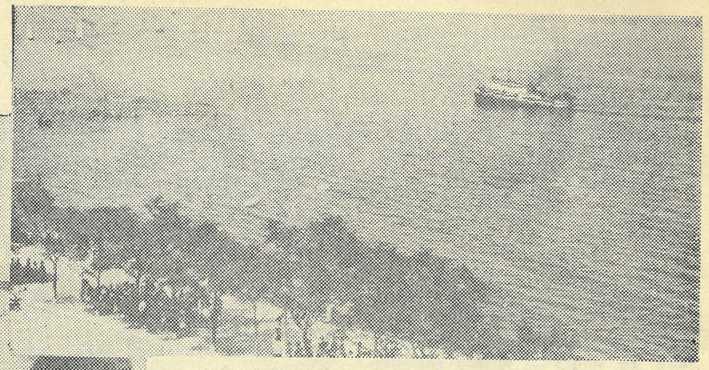
An Myong Hui, a popular innovator of the Sariwon Textile Mill, answered calmly yet confidently:

"There are no fixed norms to us, I think. What the fatherly leader wishes and the Party requires is just the goal of our endeavour and norm.

"The faster my pace gets, the greater stride our country makes. By weaving much more cloth following the examples of the recently discovered heroes, I will certainly achieve an amount of work sufficient for 18 years' quota of the Second Seven-Year Plan by coming October when the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be held."

"Country of Morning Calm"





A partial view of Songdowon—a scenic spot along the East Sea

Working people enjoy a jolly good time of recreation in Songdowon

Songdowon—Recreation Centre for People

World-famous scenic spot Songdowon is situated on the northwestern coast of Wonsan along the East Sea of our country.

A white sandy beach, the wooded green pines and the blossoms of sweet briers endlessly stretched along the rippling waters and shore of East Sea of Korea are well harmonised presenting a picturesque scenery. Those wooded pines, in particular, are well-known from olden times.

Many islets between Kalma and Hodo peninsulas keep off wild waves of the East Sea, so the calm waters lap the beach of Songdowon at all time, which serves as a noted bathing resort.

In the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, however, Songdowon was used only as a pleasure resort for the Japanese imperialists, but the working people could hardly see it round at will.

It was not until national liberation in August 1945 that it became a scenic spot and recreation centre for the people thanks to the big solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He visited it on several occasions and personally selected the sites of holiday homes, camp, zoo, and botanical garden, saying that fund should not be spared for the construction of pleasure park, sanatoria and holiday homes for the working people, and gave guidance in building various recreation facilities finely in accord with our people's sentiments and life feeling.

Basking in the constant care of the fatherly leader, the scenic Songdowon has developed into an all-round grand pleasure park with a total area of 5,000,000 square metres and into a cultural, recreation centre serving for the working people.

Living Allowance Increases While Commodity Prices Go Down

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the next few years, we should raise the wages of factory and office workers as a whole and, in particular, sharply increase the wages of the factory and office workers in the low-wage category. Prices of all consumer goods should be cut drastically in keeping with an increased production of daily necessities and various other consumer goods, and prices of mass consumer goods which are in great demand should be reduced by more than 50 per cent."

Thanks to the wise guidance and profound solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the living allowances of factory and office workers are increasing whereas commodity prices are declining systematically in our country.

In 1949 at the time of peaceful construction their living allowances showed a 1.5-fold increase over 1946 immediately after national liberation.

Even in the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) their living allowances and bonus increased.

In the postwar rehabilitation and construction period starting from 1953 and in the course of building the socialist foundation, their cash living allowance was raised on four occasions.

It went up steeply many times since then. The period of the 7-Year Plan of the national economy beginning from 1961 witnessed sharp rises in the pay scale of factory and office workers and those teachers of the common education field, and from September 1970 the living allowances of all workers, technicians and office employees were boosted by 31.5% on an average.

Later, the living allowances were raised by 10-24% for those lowly paid workers and office employees in various fields of the national economy such as mining, engineering and building materials industries and transportation.

In contrast with the ever rising living allowances, the commodity prices are on the steady decline.

Not only in the peaceful construction period after liberation, but also in the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the statutory retail prices of commodities were reduced drastically on three occasions. While carrying out the difficult task of rehabilitating the postwar national economy and laying the foundation of socialist industrialization, the state cut down the prices of mass consumer goods by a large margin on seven occasions.

Especially when the country was in the tense situation of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel to cope with the US imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres, the prices of manufactured goods went down almost every year. From March 1, 1974 the prices of more than 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including cloth, knit goods, shoes and daily necessities were lowered by 30% on an average, 50% at the maximum.

During the period of the 6-Year Plan of the national economy (1971-1976), the real income of each household of factory and office workers increased 1.7 times and that of the peasants 1.8 times.

Thus the problem of making our all working people enjoy more happy life—one of the tasks set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party—is being solved successfully.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great leader, a firm foundation has been laid in our country for the independent national economy, which results in a high-speed increase of production free from any economic fluctuation while bringing about day to day improvement of the people's material and cultural lives.

South Korea—"Hotbed of Disease"

The anti-popular policy of US imperialism and its puppet clique has reduced the south Korean health work to wretched conditions, and a great number of people suffer and die from various infectious diseases, occupational diseases and chronic diseases.

South Korea has degenerated into what people call a "hotbed of disease" and a "land full of infectious diseases".

"LAND FULL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES"

According to the doctored data published recently by the puppet clique, there are in south Korea over a million T.B. patients. And of these more than 800,000 cases are very serious ones in need of immediate treatment, and annually 100,000 persons die of T.B. and the same number of people are newly attacked with that disease.

Moreover, such epidemics as typhoid fever, cholera, Japanese encephalitis, and venereal disease are on the increase year after year causing a great loss of life.

The following are some data:

* Venereal disease cases	1,600,000
* Distoma cases	8,300,000
* Parasite carriers	20,000,000

ENORMOUS DOCTOR'S FEE

* Daily hospital charges	5,500-20,000 *won*
* Charge for a consultation	1,600 *won*
* Examination fee	5,500 *won*
* Charge for a radiograph	2,500-4,500 *won*
* Medical fee for the cold each time	nearly 5,000 *won*
* Day wages of a common worker in south Korea	1,100-1,200 *won*

South Korean Puppet Clique's Budgetary Expenditure for Public Health Services

* Total Budget	100%
* Expenditure for public health services	0.7-1%

"Politics Remains Unchanged"

As known to the world, it was in April 1971 that So Sung and his brother So Jun Sik, Japan-resident compatriots, were illegally arrested on the false charge of involvement in the "campus spying case" fabricated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while studying in south Korea.

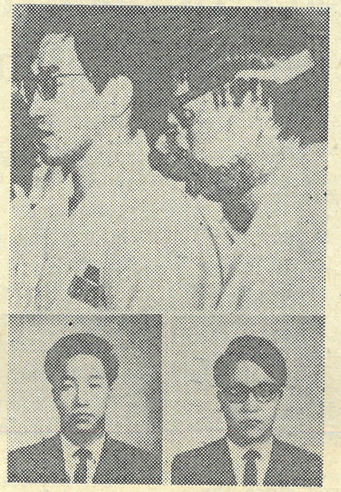
Nine years have passed since then. However today, too, they are forced to lead a prison life, and their mother has passed away without seeing their release.

With a deep-seated hatred and indignation against such a wicked atrocity committed by the south Korean puppet clique, the world just- and truth-loving mothers watch this constantly.

Our editorial board prints the gist of the interview of the reporter of Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" with their mother O Gi Sun before her death.

Question: You have made repeated visits to south Korea to meet your sons 60 times during the past 9 years .What was the reaction from the prison authorities?

Answer: It's strict. Before meeting my sons, I heard lots of spiteful things for an hour or even for 2 or 3 hours. But I could meet them only for 5-10 minutes. And that was not for talking, I heard. As a matter of fact, words failed under 2 or 3 surveillants. When I had a word with my sons, they interpreted it suspiciously and pressed me hard.



So brothers
Left: So Jun Sik
Right: So Sung

That is why I would only ask about their health.

Question: Is it same with the Protective Detention Home in Chongju?

Answer: All the same. The detention home authorities say to me that I am a silly talker and that my son would be released on tomorrow to be converted....But I turn a deaf ear to them. My interview with Jun Sik is always followed by quarrels between him and watching sectional chief or head of the detention home.

Question: It is said that So Sung got serious burns in the course of investigation and So Jun Sik was also tortured. Now the authorities concerned talk about democratic revolution. How about this?

Answer: The present south Korean authorities are the same as the former. However hard I may think of it, I cannot make it out. Politics remains unchanged. Are they true human beings?...

Question: What is your wish for your sons?

Answer: I want my sons to be men who love their homeland, not to live a selfish life. How wonderful it will be for our country to be reunified! However in poverty they may be, the poor are also entitled to love their country.

I am an out and out Korean. So I hope Korea will be reunified and gain prosperity.

I wish my sons will not betray others to live a selfish life even if they are brutally treated. This is my sincere wish.

Every mother will want her sons to live in accordance with their faith. Is there any mother who wants their sons to commit such act as apologizing to be set free?

30th Anniversary of June 1 International Children's Day Celebrated

Central meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the June 1 International Children's Day was held in Pyongyang on May 31.

The meeting was attended by leading personages concerned, Women's Union officials, creche nurses and kindergarten teachers in Pyongyang.

Invited there were wives of foreign diplomatic envoys and foreign women in our country.

Li Su Wol, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, made a report.

Noting that 30 years have passed since the June 1 International Children's Day was instituted, she said:

During the period, the looks of the world have changed in favour of the people and women who demand independence and significant progress has been made in solving the women's problem and rearing the younger generation.

The reporter pointed out:

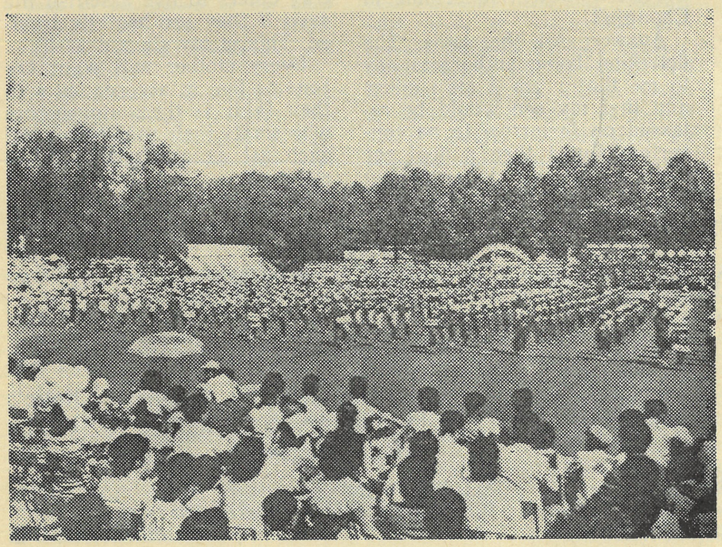
The mothers and children of our country are now enjoying the happiest life under the advanced socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and our children are growing vigorously to be reliable successors to the revolution.

She stressed that our women should actively support the struggle of the south Korean people and women who rose up against the anti-popular fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges and for the right to existence, the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

On day following the meeting, sports games of Pyongyang kindergarten children marking the 30th anniversary of the June 1 International Children's Day were held at the Taesongsan Pleasure Park.

Korean and foreign children took part together in the colourful games such as "a tug of war", "leaping up to catch toys", "basket ball" and "a relay race".

After the games they, together with their mothers, enjoyed the holiday using amusement facilities at the pleasure park.



Scene of sports games

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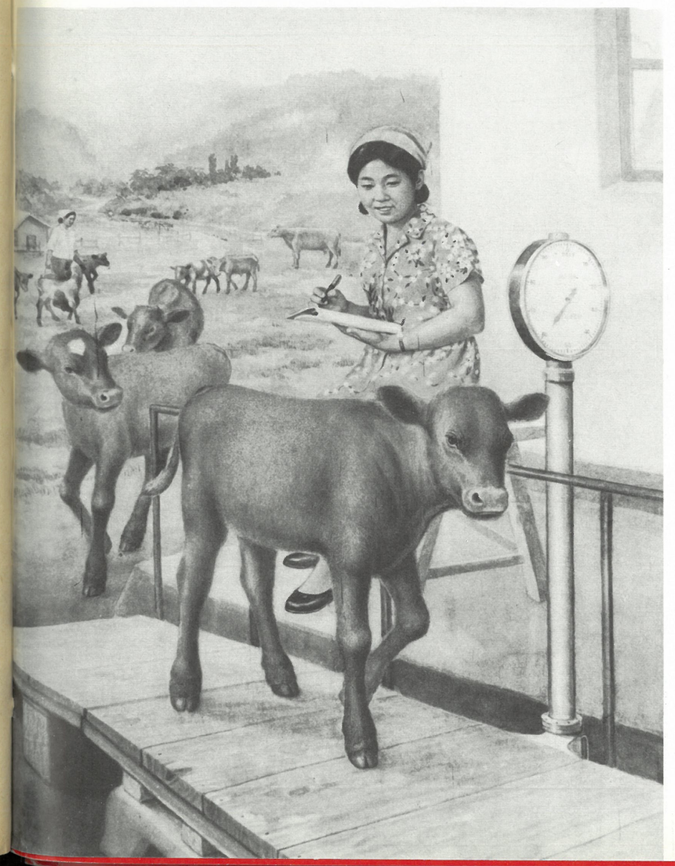
"Co-operative Field Visited by a Bumper Crop"



"Joy of a Ranch Female Hand"

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Women OF KOREA

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